FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 DECEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian Defense Minister Mohammad Jalali, noting Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's "last-ditch effort" to find an "escape route," said that Iran's forces will give him the "appropriate answer in the near future," Tehran radio reported. The minister revealed that the just-concluded 8-day seminar of military leaders made the "appropriate decisions" on the war. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni urged military representatives in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio to maintain their unity, emphasizing that the various branches of the military are equal. Advising them to ignore past criticism by "hypocrites," Khomeyni declared that no one can "influence or weaken" the military's status. He assured the armed forces leaders that the entire nation supports them.

In other war developments, the Iraqi Air Force commander, in an interview with *AL-QADISIYAH* cited by INA, disclosed that Iraq will use new weapons which will "surprise the Iranian regime and the entire world," adding that the air force will be decisive in any future ground battle. Meanwhile Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who is touring several Middle East countries, told KUNA that the PRC has not provided Iran or Iraq with weapons, adding that his country has maintained neutrality since the beginning of the war.

PLO-Syrian Relations

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf revealed to the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* that "direct contacts" are taking place between the PLO leadership and the Syrian Government in an effort to eliminate differences. He asserted that reconciliation of the various Palestinian factions will be achieved through the "Palestinian-Syrian rapprochement."

Iraq

Although the improvement in Jordanian-Syrian relations has had "no negative impact" on Jordanian-Iraqi relations, the Arab reconciliation team has achieved nothing toward reconciling Iraq and Syria, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan revealed in an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES*.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has "shelved" the idea of another round of talks with Egypt over the Tabah and related issues, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported, noting that Peres is trying to reach an agreement through direct contacts with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and that he has asked Mubarak for more clarifications of the Egyptian position. The Jerusalem paper added that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who reportedly favors further talks, told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Egypt and Israel "remain far apart on the main questions" in the Tabah dispute.

Lebanon

The kidnappers of four Frenchmen are reportedly calling for the release of the individuals accused of attempting to assassinate former Iranian Foreign Minister Shahpu Bakhtiar, Paris radio reported. In a related development, a statement by the "Organization of the Oppressed on Earth" reported by Radio Monte Carlo announced that one of the four hostage Lebanese Jews was killed in retaliation for Israeli actions in southern Lebanon. Beirut radio reported that internal security forces discovered a body that "could be" that of one ofthe four kidnapped Jews.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 247 *24 December 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Qaddumi Said To Lead Delegation To Syria *[WAKH]* ..... A 1
Fatah's Khalil al-Wazir Says 'Arafat Ill *[Amman AL-RA'Y 24 Dec]* ..... A 1
PLO's 'Arafat To Visit Jordan 'This Week' *[INA]* ..... A 2
PLO's Abu Iyad Meets KUNA Chairman *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
Stand on Resolution 242 Unchanged *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2
'Arafat Said To Appoint Deputy for Qaddumi *[AL-DUSTUR 22 Dec]* ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Commerce Ministers End Session 23 Dec ..... C 1

KUWAIT

USSR Spokesman Denies 'Compromise' at Geneva ..... C 1
On Arms Supply for Iran, Iraq ..... C 1
Reportage on Visit by Fatah's Salah Khalaf ..... C 1
Comments on Talks With Amir ..... C 1
Meets Interior Minister ..... C 1
Discusses Political Solution ..... C 2
USSR Official on Need for Trade Cooperation *[Kuwait AL—WATAN 21 Dec]* ..... C 2
Official on Deportations, Security Measures ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

King Addresses Government on Islamic Role ..... C 3
King Fahd Receives Saddam Husayn's Message ..... C 3
Brunei Sultan Departs for Home 22 December ..... C 3
Interior Ministry Bans Taking Weapons Abroad ..... C 3

UAE

Chinese Foreign Minister on Mideast Tour, Ties ..... C 3
Discusses Gulf War ..... C 4
Government To Finance Mirages for Morocco ..... C 4

PDRY

Defense Official To Visit Soviet Union ..... C 5
YSP Secretary Receives Hungarian Official ..... C 5
Italian Delegation Signs Agreement, Departs ..... C 5
PFLP Official Departs Aden 20 December ..... C 5
Premier Comments at End of Army Excercises ..... C 5

EGYPT

'Abd al-Majid Receives Report From Envoy to USSR ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid Views Soviet, U.S. Role in Peace Process ..... D 1
Wali Reads Mubarak Message to Port Said People ..... D 1

Planning Minister Returns From GDR Visit ..... D 1
Planned Haykal Column Draws Protests *[AFP]* ..... D 1
Mubarak Sends Message to Ugandan President ..... D 2
Higher Press Council Members Named ..... D 2

IRAQ

Iraq's Ramadan Receives Soviet Ambassador ..... E 1
Air Force Commander on New 'Surprise' Weapons ..... E 1
Reconciliation Contacts Made Between Syria, Iraq *[WAKH]* ..... E 1
Iraqi Communique No. 2,061 on 22-23 Dec Operations ..... E 1
SFRY Interior Minister Arrives in Baghdad ..... E 1
Ba'th Party Delegation Returns From Hungary ..... E 1

JORDAN

Official: U.S. Proposal on Conference Not New *[JORDAN TIMES 21 Dec]* ..... F 1
Prince Hasan Receives U.S. Representative Solarz ..... F 1
EC's Cheysson Holds Press Conference, Departs ..... F 1

LEBANON

UK's Waite Says 'Further Steps Necessary' *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Organization Claims Kidnapped Jew Executed *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Retaliation for Israeli Shelling *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 1
Unidentified Body Found ..... G 1
Wife of French Hostage on 'Complications' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Islamic Jihad Urges France To Release Detainees *[Cairo]* ..... G 1
Hizballah Questions Investigations into Saboteurs *[AL-NAHAR 23 Dec]* ..... G 1
Official Denounces Relatives in Sabotage Ring ..... G 2
Tripartite Draft Agreement Draws Comment ..... G 2
Karami, Birri, Junblatt Meet ..... G 2
Birri, Junblatt Want 'Original' ..... G 2
Birri, Al-Murr Discuss Obstacles ..... G 2
Hubayqah on Suggestions *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah Interviewed *[MONDAY MORNING 16-22 Dec]* ..... G 3
Junblatt Cited on Venue of Cabinet Meeting ..... G 5
Israeli Military Governor Said Killed in South ..... G 5
Israel Continues Blockade of Tyre Port ..... G 5
Israeli 'Mechanized Force' Crosses Border ..... G 5
Israelis, Lahd Threaten Villages in South ..... G 6
Syrians Discover Mass Grave in Tripoli *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 6

SYRIA

Al-Asad Receives Soviet Ambassador, Grobaschev Mes ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Contacts With U.S. for Peace Conference Continue *[HA'ARETZ 22 Dec]* ..... I 1
Peres Wants Written Understanding With Egypt ..... I 1
Further Details *[JERUSALEM POST 24 Dec]* ..... I 1
Shamir, Tamir Differ on Results of Tabah Talks ..... I 1
Israeli Envoy on 'Repatriation' of Soviet Jews *[AFP]* ..... I 2
Rabin: Israel Does Not Want War With Syria ..... I 2
Rabin on Need for W. Bank Financing of Services ..... I 2
Lebanese Ministry Shuts Down Communications Link *[HA'ARETZ 22 Dec]* ..... I 3
W. Bank Notables Meet With EC's Cheysson ..... I 3
Indexing System To Be Phased Out Next Fiscal Year *[HA'ARETZ 20 Dec]* ..... I 3
Figures Given for U.S. 1986 Aid to Israel ..... I 3
Civilian Flights Endangered by Libyan Missiles *['AL HAMISHMAR 22 Dec]* ..... I 4

Saudi Arabia Improves Ability To Hit Ground Targets *[MA'ARIV 22 Dec]* ..... I 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

FLN, Polisario Officials Hold 22 Dec Talks ..... Q 1
Bendjedid Receives Mali President's Envoy, Message ..... Q 1
France's Dufoix Meets Bendjedid, Departs ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses General People's Congress ..... Q 1
Basic People's Congresses Begin 3d Ordinary Sessions ..... Q 18
JANA: Burkinabe Leader on Border Forces Withdrawal ..... Q 18
Cuban Minister of State on 'Successful' Visit ..... Q 18

MAURITANIA

FRG Delegation Meets Ould Taya; Ends Visit ..... Q 19
CMSN Permanent Secretary Leaves for Romania ..... Q 19
Cape Verde Envoy Delivers Pereira Message ..... Q 19

TUNISIA

Mestiri Conveys Bourguiba Message to Ghana's Rawlings ..... Q 19

SUDAN

Interior Minister on Threats by Islamic Jihad ..... Q 19
Sudanese Prime Minister Interviewed *[Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL 21 Dec]* ..... Q 19
Sudanese Opposition Party Member Arrested ..... Q 22

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Addresses African Envoys in Delhi ..... R 1
Eritrean Planning Officials Tour Regions ..... R 1
Rebel Radio Reports Clashes with Government Troops ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Commentary Criticizes Ethiopia Resettlement ..... R 1

UGANDA

Kenyan Reconnaissance Team Arrives in Kampala *[Nairobi THE STANDARD 23 Dec]* ..... R 2
Otunnu on Kenyan Leader, Monitoring Force *[Nairobi DAILY NATION 24 Dec]* ..... R 2
NRM Demands Release of Detained Members *[Nairobi DAILY NATION 23 Dec]* ..... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Government, Opposition FDT Sign Agreement ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Intergovernmental Meeting With Cuba in Cotonou ..... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Minister Meets Diplomats on Border Dispute ..... T 1
Minister Talks With Malian Nationals ..... T 2
Ouagadougou Radio Commentary ..... T 2
Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Sankara Message *[AFP]* ..... T 3

GHANA

Ivory Coast Ties With Israel Called 'Disturbing' *[AFP]* ..... T 3

GUINEA

President Conte Addresses Nation on New Program ..... T 4
Six Banks Cease Operations Due to Reform ..... T 7

IVORY COAST

Bedie Proposed for Assembly Speaker ..... T 8

MALI

Party Official Says Burkinabe Troops Not Withdrawn ..... T 8

NIGERIA

Defense Minister Discusses Coup Attempt *[BBC]* ..... T 9
Benue, Borno State Governors Condemn Coup Plot ..... T 9
Human Rights To Be kept; No General Arrested ..... T 10
Military Commander Explains Army Pay Cuts ..... T 10
Foreign Minister Akinyemi To Visit UK ..... T 10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Afghanistan ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel On Working Visit to Zambezia Province ..... U 1
74 'Bandits' Killed in Three Provinces ..... U 1

NAMIBIA

Headman's Son Killed By 'SWAPO Insurgents' *[SAPA]* ..... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela Flies To Cape Town 23 December ..... U 1
Commentary Defends Action ..... U 2
Reportage, Comment on Amanzimtoti Explosion ..... U 2
Death Toll ..... U 2
Police Commissioner Visits Scene ..... U 2
Le Grange, Slabbert Comment ..... U 3
Buthelezi, NRP React ..... U 3

PFP's Suzman Condemns Blast *[Umtata]* ..... U 3
Hunt For Perpetrators ..... U 3
ANC refuses Comment *[Umtata]* ..... U 3
Tutu Blames Apartheid for 'Spiral of Violence' ..... U 4
Conservatives: 'Wipe Out' Terrorist Bases ..... U 4
Dutch Reformed Minister Meets ANC in U.S. *[Umtata]* ..... U 4
Police Issue 'Unrest Report' on Deaths ..... U 4
Two Killed in Overnight Unrest Incidents ..... U 5
Death Toll From Political Unrest Reaches 991 ..... U 5
10,000 Mourners Attend Mamelodi Funeral ..... U 5
Talks Held With Zimbabwe Security Force ..... U 5
Statement Issued ..... U 5
ANC Radio Commentary on 'Fighting' for Power ..... U 6
Journalists Discuss Black Consumer Boycott ..... U 7
WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer' *[20-26 Dec]* ..... U 9
21 December Press Reportage, Comment on Emergency ..... U 10
22 December Press Reportage, Comment on Emergency ..... U 12
23 December Press Reportage, Comment on Emergency ..... U 15

ZAMBIA

Agreement on Visits Signed With Soviet Union ..... U 17

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Reveals Rural Development Plans ..... U 17

Qaddumi Said To Lead Delegation To Syria

GF240748 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Dec (WAKH) — A well-informed Palestinian source has stated that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, will lead the PLO delegation to the expected reconciliation meetings with Syria. Citing this source, the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported today that by virtue of the Soviet mediation between the PLO and Syria, these meetings became possible.

Fatah's Khalil al-Wazir Says 'Arafat Ill

JN240823 Amman AL-RAY in Arabic 24 Dec 85 p 21

[By 'Afifah al-Kaluti]

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and Fatah Central Committee member, has said that the new questions posed to the PLO indicate a U.S. desire to obtain further concessions from the PLO.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-RAY*, Al-Wazir added that the U.S. Administration considers meeting within the framework of a joint delegation an issue whose time has passed and which should be forgotten. Abu Jihad stressed the need to view the positive dimensions that Jordanian-Syrian relations will have on Arab action and Arab soldiarity. He said that the impact of this relationship on the PLO's move with Jordan is not necessarily negative, indicating that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will visit Jordan as soon as he recuperates from his illness in order to continue the Jordanian-Paelstinian movement and to review all issues and means concerning consolidation of bilateral fraternal ties.

Al-Wazir denied the presence of any Soviet mediation between the PLO and Syria as was recently rumored. He said: At present there is no mediation between the PLO and Syria. Everything is still as it is without any progress. It was not the PLO which started a dispute or battle and if the other side stops doing so and if good intentions are expressed to create an atmosphere of fraternity, we will be ready to reciprocate, because the inter-Arab conflict will ultimately serve none but the Israeli enemy's interests. What the Arab and Palestine cause is undergoing makes it incumbent on all to rise above all wounds and work for Arab soldiarity.

Abu Jihad stressed the close connection between Arab and Palestinian stands and how each of them is affected by the other and said: The PLO proceeds in its movement from its strong belief in the need to have a strong voice on the international level. This cannot be achieved unless it is coupled with a unified and cohesive Arab position. This voice is always weakened by Arab fragmentation. He added: We knocked on the doors of all sides and mediators for the sake of exerting efforts so that the Palestinian-Syrian position will be a fraternal one.

Abu Jihad pointed out that all efforts exerted to reconcile the PLO with Syria have not led to any specific practical step in this direction. He stressed the PLO's desire to build up an appropriate Jordanian-Palestinian stand toward the political move. He said: In the first place we were eager to maintain an appropriate Jordanian-Palestinian stand in our Arab arena in order to politically storm the international arena with a new initiative. Hence, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was an initiative which began to move into the international arena with the elements and points of the envisaged political action contained in its specific points.

Abu Jihad said: On the basis of this agreement, we embarked on the political moves. The agreement itself is based on international legitimacy, such as the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, and seeks an international conference to be attended by all sides, including the PLO in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. These political moves ended the deadlock in political action that existed at the beginning of last year.

Abu Jihad added: Although the agreement provided answers to many of the questions that were raised at that time concerning our international role, many questions are being raised now indicating U.S. desire for more concessions from the PLO.

Abu Jihad continued: Proof of this is the subject of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation's meeting with Murphy. The U.S. Administration's response to this subject was clear and specific. As requested, the members of the Palestinian side were drawn from the PNC and their names and official capacities were clearly stated. This request was discussed several months ago and got immediate U.S. approval at the time. Then the U.S. Administration began to retreat from this stand using all kinds of feeble excuses and pretexts, especially in wake of the Israeli campaign against that administration.

Abu Jihad added: Now, however, the U.S. Administration is pursuing a different method in its dealing with the Palestine question. The administration wants the PLO to announce its recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338. This administration seems to forget that the PLO also has the right to wonder about Palestinian national rights, the guarantees for these rights, and the fate of the other U.N. resolutions dealing with the Palestine question, especially Resolutions 181 and 194.

Abu Jihad said: The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement gives a flexible answer to what is requested and also to all aspects of the Palestine question. The Palestinian position is always seeking a solution that tackles all aspects of the Palestine question, not just a specific part of it as is obvious from Resolutions 242 and 338.

Abu Jihad said that the PLO and Jordan are continuing their dialogue on all the issues that are being raised. Difference in viewpoints on any point does not mean separation. We will continue the dialogue on the remaining issues as one team that is committed to the points contained in the February agreement. We will work on the basis of this agreement until we reach a common stand on what is required. It is sufficient to refer here to Shultz' recent statement which reflects the U.S. Administration's intransigence and unwillingness to recognize the PLO even if it recognizes Resolutions 242 and 338. This stand rejects any PLO role in the political settlement.

Abu Jihad affirmed that Yasir 'Arafat will visit Jordan after recovering from his illness.

PLO's 'Arafat To Visit Jordan 'This Week'

JN241256 Baghdad INA in English 1235 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Nicosia, Dec 24, INA — Palestinian sources told INA correspondent in Cyprus that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Jordan during this week. The sources said that 'Arafat would have important conversation with King Husayn.

PLO's Abu Iyad Meets KUNA Chairman

LD241221 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1126 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 24 DEC (KUNA) — Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] member of the Fatah Central Committee has stated that despite the departure of the Palestinian revolution from Beirut it has reunited and rebuild its military force and has brought back many of its fighters to their combatative positions which they left after the Zionist invasion of Lebanon in summer 1982.

Abu Iyad added during his meeting this morning with KUNA's Burjis Hamud al-Burjis, chairman of the Board of Directors and director general, that all the bets to dismember the organization and to create a substitute organization for it have failed. He pointed out, in this respect, the escalation of the armed Palestinian resistance inside the occupied Arab territories.

He said that the Americans and the Israelis are dreaming about splitting up of the PLO by initiatives to solve the Middle East problem and to which they are not committed themselves. He said that the problem should be solved by an international conference at which the USSR and the United States would take part in accordance with the resolutions of the recent Arab summit in Casablanca.

He stated that the position of Fatah is clear in not accepting Scurity Council Resolution 242 and that any dispute within the leadership of the Fatah Movement takes place in the context of the movement's democracy and unity.

Al-Burjis also conferred with Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who was accompanied by the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Pegos Akopov. Brutents expressed happiness at visiting Kuwait, stressing his government's determination to consolidate understanding between the peoples of the two countries and between the Soviet peoples and the peoples of the Arab region.

The Soviet official is visiting the country to take part in a symposium organized by the paper *AL-WATAN*.

Stand on Resolution 242 Unchanged

JN231424 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Jordan is still waiting for the PLO's reply on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. A responsible Jordanian source confirmed this today.

'Arafat was expected to arrive in Amman last week. However, it seems that health reasons delayed his arrival.

Fatah Central Committee Memebr Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said that direct contacts are currently taking place between PLO leaders and Syria to iron out all the differences which exist between the Palestinians command and Damascus. Abu Iyad added that reconciliation among the Palestinian factions can be attained through Palestinian-Syrian rapprochement.

Abu Iyad stressed that the PLO does not intend to change its stand on Security Council Resolution 242.

'Arafat Said To Appoint Deputy for Qaddumi

JN220930 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Dec 85 p 24

[Text] Cairo, QNA — Reports said yesterday that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat issued an order appointing PLO member Sa'id Kamal, who is currently residing in Cairo, as deputy to PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi. It is to be noted that Kamal, who is a PNC member, used to be the PLO representative in Cairo several eyars ago.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Commerce Ministers End Session 23 Dec

GF231440 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts]GCC ministers of commerce and industry today ended at the Al-Bustan Palace Hotel the fifth session of the GCC Commercial Cooperation Committee and the fourth session of the GCC Administrative Council for Standards and Measures. During the two sessions, they discussed the agenda topics, which included a number of economic and commercial issues and the means of bolstering cooperation among the GCC states in light of the Muscat summit agreements.

KUWAIT

USSR Spokesman Denies 'Compromise' at Geneva

LD231801 Kuwait KUNA in English 1712 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 23 (KUNA) — Spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko was quoted here Monday as denying allegations that in the Geneva U.S.-Soviet summit last month the two superpowers agreed not to provide Iran and Iraq with weapons in an effort to halt the Gulf war. Lomeyko, in an interview published in Kuwaiti daily *AL-ANBA'*, stressed that the Gulf war had not been debated at this level in the Geneva summit. The Soviet official, who was interviewed in Moscow further dismissed reports that the U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev have agreed on compromise solutions to the festering problems in the Middle East and Afghanistan. "Our principled policy on these issues would not change in certain meetings," Lomeyko said.

Meanwhile he blamed the mounting tension in the Middle East on the U.S.-backed aggressive policy of Israel and said peace prospects in the region could become promising only if the U.S. and other members of the NATO Western alliance halted their support for the Zionist state. Lomeyko categorically denied the notion that the Middle East was being used as an arena for the two superpowers' political games. "Our country has never been party to such a game, since we seriously handle international relations and global problem spots including the Middle East," he said. He said Moscow has always stood for mutual respect with nations "and we do not allow our relationship with the big powers, including the U.S., to be at the expense of other nations' interests."

On Arms Supply for Iran, Iraq

LD231137 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1032 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 23 Dec (KUNA) — Vladimir Lomeyko, director of the press section of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and its official spokesman, denied in an interview published here today that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed at the Geneva summit not to supply Iran and Iraq with arms as part of the two countries efforts to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war. In an interview with *AL-ANBA'*, Lomeyko said: The issue of the Iraqi-Iranian war was not discussed at the Geneva summit at this level [as received]; moreover, the Soviet Union's position on the war has been well-known and clear since the early days of the war.

Commenting on the view that the Middle East is nothing more than a playing field for the game of nations between the two superpowers, Lomeyko said: These claims are not serious and have no truth in them or foundation. Our country has not and will not take part in such a game. We treat seriously the issue of international relations and the problems that exist or emerge in various parts of the world, including the Middle East. He stressed: We do not take part in games like this, and we support relations of equal and mutual respect with all countries and peoples. We do not build our relations with great powers, including the United States, at the expense of the interests of other peoples. This is a firm polical principle as far as we are concerned.

Reportage on Visit by Fatah's Salah Khalaf

Comments on Talks With Amir

LD211354 Kuwait KUNA in English 1234 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 21 (KUNA) — H.H. the amir received Saturday morning Central Committee members of the main Palestinian commando movement Fatah, Salah Khalaf and Salim Al-Za'nun who were accompanied by director of the PLO's office in Kuwait, 'Awni Battash.

In a statement to KUNA, Khalaf said "the fraternal meeting dealt with the political drive recently undertaken by the PLO to restore Arab solidarity at this important and critical phase of the Palestinian cause."

The delegation, Khalaf noted, "also briefed h.h. the amir on the nature of pressure being exercised on the PLO to push it into making political concessions at a time when the Americans and the Zionists are sharpening their denial of the national Palestinian rights and are unleashing a political campaign against the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Khalaf, code-named Abu Iyad, added that "we found full understanding from h.h. the amir towards all issues which were discussed at the meeting, especially the PLO's campaign to achieve Arab solidarity."

H.H. also affirmed Kuwait's unwavering support for the PLO and the legitimate national Palestinian rights, Khalaf said.

Meets Interior Minister

LD231513 Kuwait KUNA in English 1358 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 23 (KUNA) — Minister of Interior Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah received at his office today member of the Fatah Central Committee Salah Khalaf. The meeting was attended by PLO representative here 'Awni Battach and Fatah representative in the Arab Gulf region Salim Zaanoun ('Abd al-Adib).

Discusses Political Solution

LD231538 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1436 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 23 Dec (KUNA) — Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee said here today the PLO "is going, at the present time, through a period of political, economic, and information encirclement which aims to cause a state of frustration in the ranks of the Palestinian and the Arab peoples."

He added, in a press conference, that the United States is calling for the PLO's head, as it could not overthrow it during the 1982 war in Beirut, and it is calling for the substitution of its current leadership with a new one. He said "those who think that were are running after a political solution are mistaken because any political solution would only be achieved through a number of conditions. First: The Arabs should be prepared for war just as they are prepared for peace; a stance which the United States and Israel should realize, and that they (the Arabs) are serious about taking such a stance." The second condition is represented in "the achievement of national unity among the Palestinian resistance factions, despite attempts by certain regimes to hinder this rapproachment. Khalaf "called them to meet" with "an open heart and an agenda open for debate."

He said that the third condition is represented in "halting the Iraq-Iran war, which is exhausting the resources of both countries." He called on Iran to exercise reason and logic "because there is no use in the continuation of this war except in weakening the Arab stance in its conflict against Israel." He pointed out that the fourth condition lies in "halting the cause of tension between the Arab states in Asia and Africa and in finding a suitable ground for a meeting among these states." He said that the final condition is represented in "the return of Egypt to its Arab position within the framework of a united Arab decision, away from the policy of Camp David, and in making use of the positive pointers inside Egypt to achieve this return."

On the topic of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Salah Khalaf said that the agreement "exists officially, but in practice takes us toward an impass. However, we are adhering to it on the name of the majority." He said that most Arab countries "have called upon us to reach an agreement with Jordan, but they are now very strongly opposed to this agreement, so as to show the PLO as defeated, since it prevents them from engaging in battle with the Israeli enemy." [as received]

Khalaf added: "When we got closer to Jordan we became traitors in the eyes of certain regimes; however, when others made a rapprochement with Jordan they lost their treacherous nature."

Khalaf said that Palestinian-Soviet relations "were clouded following the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. A Palestinian delegation will soon visit Moscow to develop relations with the Soviet Union, which is known for its honorable stance on the Palestinian issue."

As for the financial situation of the PLO, Khalah said that the organization "is suffering greatly, because certain Arab states have shirked their commitments approved at the Baghdad summit, a fact that has complicated the process of developing the West Bank and helping the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories."

USSR Official on Need for Trade Cooperation

GF221807 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 21 Dec 85 p 12

[Report on interview with Vladmir Asayev, corresponding member of the Department of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences [name and title as published], by Sulayman al-Khalid — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Concerning the trade relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait, Dr Vladmir Asayev said that the trade agreement signed recently will widen bilateral relations. The Soviet Union exports gas pipelines, sulphur, cement, and construction materials to Kuwait. This has not been matched by imports from Kuwait. But according to this agreement, there is a possibility that the Soviet Union will import oil derivatives and petrochemicals from Kuwait. I believe that in the near future, Kuwait will become an important center for producing oil derivatives and petrochemicals because the economy develops according to the natural resources of the country.

Dr Asayev said that the wise Kuwaiti policy in the field of developing the production of oil derivatives, which includes the purification and liquidation of gas, will be of great value to Kuwait, since the export of oil derivatives is better than selling crude oil.

The economic laws stipulate that by exporting machines and equipment to Kuwait, we will need the Kuwaiti oil derivatives, because imported materials are better for the Soviet Union than building a new factory for these oil derivatives.

He added that the political and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait are an ideal example regarding the GCC states. But Western propaganda is frightening these peoples on the legendary Soviet danger, and also incites the emotions of aggression against the Soviet Union. He added: Is it not right to question the purposes of this propaganda and whether it is connected with the Western intention that it does not want any fruitful relations between the Soviet Union and the GCC states? I think that the West only wants these countries to rely on it in economic and trade matters. Has the Soviet Union interfered in the internal affairs of Kuwait? On the contary, we are ready to provide help as long we have the capabilities.

Official on Deportations, Security Measures

GF211717 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Dec (WAKH) — An average 200 people are deported each month from Kuwait while at present 300 people are waiting to be deported, acting Kuwaiti Interior Ministry Undersecretary Brigadier Muhammad Ahmad al-Qabandi said in an interview published here Saturday. He told Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS* that the deportation process progresses in a humane manner.

In the interview, on the occasion of the Arab police day, Qabandi

highlighted that the higher security committee chaired by Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had assigned a committee from which a subcommittee emanated grouping senior ministry officials to study security measures to protest vital installations in Kuwait. The committee is studying a number of offers to monitor the country's land and sea borders via an electronic network to check infiltration and smuggling, he said, noting that the ministry will maintain close coordination with the Defence Ministry in this respect.

The Kuwaiti Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Company has purchased four floating pads, in coordination with the Interior Ministry, he said, adding that they will be deployed off the Kuwaiti coasts.

A joint Kuwaiti-Gulf delegation has recently visited London to review a number of British offers to print the new unified Gulf passport, he said, noting that it will be very difficult to force.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Addresses Government on Islamic Role

LD232258 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers this afternoon. After the meeting, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir made a statement to SPA in which he said: His majesty the king, may God protect him, opened the meeting with a valuable and comprehensive address on some matters relating to domestic reforms and organization, especially regarding religious, information, and consultative affairs. The council considered that his majesty's address came as a sincere expression of the aspirations of his majesty and his great expectations. It came also as a gracious guidance for the Kingdom to continue its religious and political roles which accord with its spiritual presitage as the Mecca of Muslims and the center of their hopes and hearts. In this respect, his majesty, may God protect him said: We will never be courteous to any one at the expense of our creed and our Shari'a [Islamic law] And we will never allow anyone coming to this country to engage in any practices that would be at variance with our religious rules, our Islamic ethics, and our inherited Arab traditions. The generous hospitality which is our fundamental trait does not mean negligence in these matters. His highness the minister of information further said that his majesty's address also covered the comprehensive character of the Islamic call. The servant of the two holy places said: The task of correcting the meaning of the Islamic call on its right bases as given by the Book of God, and as mentioned to us by the Prophet of Guidance, may God bless him, is a matter that must have all our interest, with regard to ways and methods followed, and the choice of sermons for all the Islamic countries. We must redouble the common efforts by all the circles concerned in order to continue the revival of the Islamic role that started from these holy places at the dawn of Islam, on the road of guidance, in implementing the teaching of the Book and Sunna, and following [words indistinct] predecessors.

His majesty went on: We must continue carrying this great trust as a fundamental role and as one of the important supports of power in this good country, alongside our Arab roles, our role of mediation and our humanitarian role by which we contribute to helping our brethren. We will not abandon these roles, with the help of God, until this nation attains its aspiration toward unity of views on everything that will guarantee noble life in dignity, prestige, and impregnability.

King Fahd Receives Saddam Husayn's Message

GF211516 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Dec (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the Royal Court today 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom, who conveyed to him a written message from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Brunei Sultan Departs for Home 22 December

GF221040 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei left Jeddah today for his country following a visit to the Kingdom during which he performed minor pilgrimage and visited the Prophet's mosque.

Interior Ministry Bans Taking Weapons Abroad

GF211048 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Interior Ministry Statement — read by announcer]

[Text] The Interior Ministry has noticed that some citizens take their licensed weapons outside the Kingdom and that some of them come under questioning and their arms are impounded by the authorities of some countries. The licenses given by the concerned parties at this ministry do not authorize their holders to carry these weapons outside the Kingdom's territory. Because of the ministry's keenness for the comfort of citizens, and to avoid them facing embarrassing situations inside and outside, it calls on all those who intend to travel abroad not to carry their weapons outside the Kingdom. The ministry fears they will be remanded and questioned and embarrass the representations of their country with the authorities of these countries. The ministry emphasizes the need for the dear citizens to abide by these rules. Those who break these rules will find themselves punishable in accordance with the weapons act, aside from the punishment they will face under laws in force in these countries. This has been announced for public attention. It is God who grants success.

UAE

Chinese Foreign Minister on Mideast Tour, Ties

LD231244 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1037 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Dec (KUNA) — The Chinese foreign minister said "the secret of and the key for" a solution for the

Middle East problem lies in the "solidarity, unity and the unifying of the stances of the Arab countries with the Palestinian people in confronting the common enemy and its aggressive and expansionist policy."

He said that China favors the idea of convening an international conference, and "if this idea is proposed on the agenda of the United Nations, China, as a permanent member-state, will take the necessary action." He added that officials in the five Arab countries he visited during his latest tour — Iraq. Jordan, Syria, Egypt and the UAE — all support such a conference. "I met only one official who opposes the convocation of an international conference." The Chinese minister hopes that Arab countries will consult each other on such a conference, and that "the call for its convening should be followed by deeds and precise and detailed steps."

Concerning the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, he said that we favor a peaceful solution through negotiations, and "that the issue of china supplying either party is just an intriguing unfounded rumor." He added that officials in Iraq had suggested during their talks with him that "the United Nations should play a greater role in this respect."

He said that his talk in the UAE emphasized that the Gulf Countires, particulary the UAE, would like to see some effective, tangible and detailed steps being taken to prompt the peace process in the region. "We favor this proposal." He expressed his belief that "Arab countries, including Gulf states, should play a greater role in this respect." He acknowledged that China had made some efforts in this respect in the past, but "had not, however, been successful."

On the possibility that China would establish new diplomatic relations in the region, the foreign minister said that he had expressed to Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, during the latter's visit to Beijing in 1982 with an Arab seven-men committee delegation to explain the resolutions of the Fes summit, "the desire of the Chinese Government to increase understanding between China and Saudi Arabia, and to establish diploamtic relations." He pointed out that he has received a response to this wish.

The foreign minister said that "we are in fact increasing understanding with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and thereby will establish diplomatic relations (?gradually with it)." He said that we take a positive stance at this level as there is no conflict between the two countries' principal interests. We agree on international issues, foremost of which are the Middle East issue, Afghanistan and the Iraq-Iran conflict." He stated that there are many ties between China and Saudi Arabia, pointing out that there at 15 million Muslims in China, of whom about 1,000 visit Saudi Arabia every year on a pilgrimage. He added "We have a great desire to establish relations with Saudi Arabia, but we do not, however, wish to impose our will on the other party, as relations are carried out unialterally." [as received] He described the results of the contacts with Saudi Arabia, which are aimed at establishing diplomatic relations, by saying "the water is flowing and will run; there will be soon channels."

The Chinese foreign minister remarked that his country has diplomatic relations with three GCC countries; Kuwait, the Sultanate of Oman and the UAE. He said: We welcome the establishing of relations with Qatar and Bahrain, and welcome any delegation from these two countries to visit us in order to learn more about the current Chinese policy and economic development in China. He remarked that Chinese international relaitos are based on five principles, namely mutual respect of sovereignty... territorial safety... nonaggression or interference in internal affairs... equality or mutual benefit... and peaceful coexistence. The Chinese foreign minister expressed his country's readiness to start investment projects with the region's countries providing these are preceded by visits to learn about China and investment opportunities in it.

He said that during his talks in the UAE he agreed on increased visits by officials of the two countries in order to reach detailed agreements to bolster relations between the two countries. He pointed out that China has expressed readiness to carry out water survey work in the UAE as it has long-standing and great experience in this field in the Chinese region of (Kabal). He said that China and the State of Kuwait have joint projects and are achieving success, and that there is an investment protection agreement between China and Kuwait.

The Chinese foreign minister and his accompanying delegation willl leave early tomorrow morning for Dhaka on a 2-day official visit to Bangladesh.

Discusses Gulf War

GF231858 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 23 Dec (WAKH) — PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has stated that his country supports the efforts exerted by the GCC states to end the Iraq-Iran war. In a press conference he held in Abu Dhabi today, he said that his country is still adopting a neutral position toward the war and that it is maintaining good friendship relations with both countries.

He announced that his talks with the officials in the UAE were fruitful and useful and that they will contribute to the consolidation of cooperation between the two countries, not only in the economic and trade fields, but also in the cultural and technical fields. He added that the two sides agreed to exchange visists for the purpose of consolidating the bonds of cooperation between the two countries.

He expressed his country's wish to establish diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Bahrain, the three Gulf states which have not yet established relations with Beijing. The PRC minister said that his country backs the Arabian Gulf Countries in a number of international issues, especially with regard to the Middle East issue, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Afghan issue.

Government To Finance Mirages for Morocco

LD202219 Kuwait KUNA in English 1114 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, Dec 20 (KUNA) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is to finance the purchase by Morocco of 24 Mirage-2000 bomber-fighter aircrafts, manufactured by the French group

Dassault-Breguet Aviations, according to the French-language weekly *JEUNE AFRIQUE*. During his state visit to France, at the end of November, King Hassan had indicated that Paris and Morocco were negotiating the financial conditions for that purchase, which is estimated at more than 600 million dollars.

PDRY

Defense Official To Visit Soviet Union

GF211106 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Colonel 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah, member of the Central Committee and first deputy defense minister, will make a visit to the USSR that will last several days. The visit will be in response to an invitation from the USSR Defense Ministry.

'Ulaywah left for Moscow yesterday after participating in the funeral of Comrade Istvan Olah, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and defense minister. He also met with Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar and extended to him the condolences of the YSP and the PDRY Government over Olah's death. He also conveyed the condolences of Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, to Comrade Jozsef Pacsek, Hungarian first deputy defense minister and chief of staff [title as heard], during his meeting with him.

During the meeting, which was attended by 'Awad 'Abdallah Mashbah, our charge d'affaires at our embassy to Hungary, Comrade Pacsek affirmed the need to strengthen relations with the PDRY.

YSP Secretary Receives Hungarian Official

GF221757 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, today met with the Hungarian deputy foreign minister in his office in Aden. During the meeting, views were exchanged on the political developments in the Arab region and on the international level. Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir expressed his satisfaction for the development of the amicable relations between the YSP and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and between the two friendly countries. He also expressed appreciation for Hungary's active policy in supporting the Arab issues, the Palestinian issue in particular.

Italian Delegation Signs Agreement, Departs

GF201725 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The PDRY-Italian talks concluded today with the signing of an agreement on economic, technical, and commercial cooperation between the two countries and Italy's undertaking to develop poultry products and modernize the textile factory. The agreement was signed by Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Bruno Corti, Italian deputy foreign minister. The Italian delegation left Aden at noon today and was bade farewell at the airport by Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah and a number of officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Planning.

PFLP Official Departs Aden 20 December

GF201622 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Excerpt] PFLP Political Bureau member Abu al-Tayyib left Aden today following a visit to the PDRY which lasted several days. He had participated in the ceremonies of the PFLP uprising anniversary in Aden. During his visit, he met a number of the YSP leaders and discussed with them current developments in the Palestinian arena. He was bade farewell by Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee.

Premier Comments at End of Army Excercises

GF211953 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 21 Dec 85

[From "News and Reports" program]

[Text] Our Armed Forces concluded their activities and performances for 1985 with the execution of the tactical project, "Dir' 85" [Shield 85]. The project included maneuvers with live ammunition. Participating in these maneuvers were the armored corps, and units of the land, air, and naval forces. Air and sea landing operations took place during the maneuvers. The operations proved the high competence and the unique technical expertise which the men of our Armed Forces enjoy.

The maneuvers were attended by Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of defense; and a number of YSP Central Committee and Political Bureau members; ministers; and commanders of the Armed Forces.

The maneuvers exemplified the capability of the men of the Armed Forces to execute military tactics according to modern methods by adopting modern military technology.

At the conclusion of the maneuver, Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of defense, pointed out the skill with which the tasks of the maneuver were executed. He stated that this skill definitely represents the great success achieved by our Armed forces in their political and military structure year after year.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke of this maneuver and its demonstration of the

capabilities of the Armed Forces personnel to deal with modern military technology. He affirmed the support of the YSP and the government of the revolution for the continued consolidation of the defense capabilities of the Armed Forces. He stressed the need to absorb modern military sciences. He added that continuous learning by the men of our Armed Forces will enable our Armed Forces to execute their functions and duties with great competence.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas then spoke of the other aspects of the Armed Forces' duties pertaining to the participation of the Armed Forces in economic construction. He said: [begin recording] I am fully confident that the standard which has been reached in executing the missions and functions of 1985 will be a solid base for further progress in executing the missions and functions of the year 1986.

Also the year 1986 will witness great tasks which our Armed Forces must implement, together with the masses of toilers and the YSP leaders and cadres. Foremost of these tasks is implementing the resolutions of the YSP's third congress in a creative and conscious manner. We urge you, and the entire leadership of our party and the masses of toilers to impelment these resolutions with firm determination and in a creative manner. Also lying ahead of you are grave tasks of contributing, along with the PDRY toilers, to the execution of the functions of the third 5-year plan for economic and social development. As you have made us, and the YSP leadership, accustomed, your active participants in implementing economic duties as well as your combat and military duties. We trust that your participation in implementing the third 5-year plan for economic and social development, which is to begin next year, will be at a higher standard than implementing the second 5-year plan and the preceeding plans. [end recording]

'Abd al-Majid Receives Report From Envoy to USSR

NC221216 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Dec (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received a report from Ambassador Salah Basyuni, Egypt's ambassador in Moscow who is currently in Cairo, when they met today. The report deals with relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

'Abd al-Majid Views Soviet, U.S. Role in Peace Process

NC221620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Dec (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has called for unity among the Arab ranks and has reiterated the need for the adoption of a unified stand.

In a statement broadcast over London radio today, 'Abd al-Majid said that if some sort of solidarity and unified stand can be reached, this will lead to agreement on an approach to achieving a peaceful settlement. It will also inevitably restore unity among the Palestinian ranks. In this regard, he noted that disagreements among the Palestinians are closely related to Arab differences. These differences act like a mirror, reflecting events taking place within the Arab ranks. Once such an agreement is reached, he added, we can call on the other parties concerned — the United States, Israel, and all others — to shoulder their responsibilities. They will face a united Arab stand which calls for a just and comprehensive peace. By doing this, he noted, we will be able to get a real response to the Arab cause.

Regarding the Soviet Union's role in the peace process, Dr 'Abd al-Majid welcomed any sincere efforts that could lead to the just and comprehensive peace we seek. Egypt believes that the Soviet Union can exert certain efforts in this regard, he added, because of its close relationship with some of the parties concerned in the region, such as Syria and the PLO. As a superpower, he said, the Soviet Union can convince our Syrian brothers of the need to reconsider their relationship with the PLO and its leadership, and thereby give momentum to the peace process.

Concluding his statement, 'Abd al-Majid emphasized Egypt's continuing belief that the United States is a full partner in the Middle East peace process, and that it is qualified to play the role of such a partner during the coming year.

Wali Reads Mubarak Message to Port Said People

NC231318 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Port Said, 23 Dec (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has hailed the Port Said people's struggle to repulse aggression and to hoist the Egyptian flag over the land of Egypt. He described this struggle as a legend in the history of the struggles of people everywhere.

In a statement addressed to the people of Port Said today on the occasion of Port Said Day, marking the 30th anniversary [as received] of the 1956 tripartite [French, British and Israeli] attack, which was read by Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, agriculture minister and NDP secretary general, President Mubarak said that every Egyptian will always remember the Port Said martyrs. He added that the success of the people's forces in beating off the attack was a great turning point in Egypt's march to a new era.

Those who secretly plotted the attack had imagined that their huge military forces would be able to force Egypt to regress. They chose Port Said as the starting point in their offensive, by which they intended to occupy Egypt. They were confident that surprise and their oppressive military power would achieve their goal. However, they failed to take into account the fact that there were men, women, and children in Port Said who would bare their chests to bullets, confront death with valor, and defend their land and honor, house to house and street to street. Arrogant in their military might, they failed to realize that the people were the mainstay of their armed forces and that Egypt's internal front was an indestructible shield. Their hopes were shattered and they withdrew in defeat, while the world's peoples denounced the attack and expressed their admiration for and appreciation of this courageous city.

Brothers, Egypt is facing a new stage today in its struggle to achieve reconstruction. We have made long strides, but we have far to go. We need both economic and social reconstruction to secure a decent life for every citizen, to alleviate the burdens of the low-income majority, and to ensure services for our masses. Reconstruction is our strongest bastion ensuring freedom, safeguarding independence and reaping the fruit of peace. This is an extremely difficult battle, but it is our fate to tread the arduous path and to implement this difficult decision, so as to care for both this and coming generations. On an occasion marking a victory in war, we must seek further victories in peace. We only engage in war in order to impose peace. Everything around us forces us to race against time, for we have none to waste. We haven't even the time to rest or take a breath. This is why I called for a great awakening. This is a call to work, and not merely a slogan; it requires affiliation with this holy soil and increased seriousness and commitment from all of us.

Planning Minister Returns From GDR Visit

NC222007 Cairo MENA in English 1935 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, Dec 22 (MENA) — Dr. Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy premier and planning minister, returned tonight from Berlin after a five-day visit to East Germany. He had talks with East German Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Chairman of the Planning Committee Gerhard Schuerer. Dr. al-Janzuri chaired the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the German-Egyptian Committee on Bilateral Economic Cooperation.

Planned Haykal Column Draws Protests

NC221212 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, Dec 22 (AFP) — Plans to open a weekly newspaper column to a prestigious Egyptian journalist and one-time confidant of President Jahal 'Abd al-Nasir has raised a storm of protest from politicians and businessmen alike. The journalist, Muhammad Haykal, former editor of the prestigious *AL-*

AHRAM newspaper who was sacked by President Anwar al-Sadat and arrested in 1981, has been offered a weekly column in the government-owned *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* daily [as received; AKHBAR AL-YAWM is a weekly]. Reports here said the decision to open the paper to Mr. Haykal was made on the suggestion of President Husni Mubarak.

The move has drawn fire from journalists sanctioned under the Al-Nasir regime and business circles. One financier said Mr. Haykal's return to the public scene could hurt investor confidence due to his past links with Al-Nasir's nationalization policies and various other restrictive economic measures.

Politicians, remembering how Mr. Haykal publicly attacked Mr. Al-Sadat's decision to sign the Camp David accords with Israel in 1978, have also questioned whether his presence in the official press might not harm Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Unconfirmed reports here said his decision to publish in *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* followed three months of negotiations with Mr. Mubarak's public affairs advisor Usamah al-Baz.

The editor-in-chief of *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, Ibrahim Si'dah, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he would "soon" receive Mr. Haykal's first column, but persistent rumors here say the project has been cancelled under fire.

Mr. Haykal, whose widely-read *AL-AHRAM* column "Frankly Speaking" last appeared nearly 10 years ago, has remained silent on the matter, refusing to say when his next article will appear. Mr. Si'dah said Mr. Haykal was currently negotiating to have his new column published in several Arab-language newspapers, and the Kuwait daily *AL-QABAS* has already announced that the first article will appear January 4. Last year Mr. Haykal cancelled at the last minute plans to publish a series of 10 articles in the publication *AL-MUSAWWAR* after editors insisted on cutting a paragraph from one of the articles.

Mubarak Sends Message to Ugandan President

NC221429 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today sent a message to the Ugandan president in which he welcomes the Ugandan national reconciliation and peace accord. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, delivered the message to the Ugandan ambassador to Cairo at a meeting today. Dr Ghali stressed that Egypt wants to see stability in Uganda so that the Ugandan people can prosper.

Higher Press Council Members Named

NC221305 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Dec (MENA) — A republican decree was issued today on the new composition of the Higher Press Council, which will be chaired by Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim.

The council includes Mustafa Najib, chairman of the board of the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY [MENA]; Muhammad Najib 'Abd al-'Alim al-Badri, chief editor of MENA; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Fattah Nafi', chairman of the board of *AL-AHRAM*; Husayn Tal'at 'Abd al-Hamid al-Zuhayri, chairman of the board of *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*; 'Abd al-Muhsin Muhammad 'Abd al-Muhsin (Muhsin Muhammad), chairman of the board of *AL-TAHRIR* publications; 'Abd al-'Aziz Khamis, chairman of the board of *ROSE AL-YUSUF* publications; Makram Muhammad Ahmad, chairman of the board of *AL-HILAL* publications; Mamduh 'Abd al-Hamid Rida, chairman of the board of *DAR AL-TA'AWUN* publications; Muhammad Salah al-Din Muntasir, chairman of the board of *DAR AL-MA'ARIF*; and Dr Husayn al-'Umari, chairman of the board of the National Distribution Company.

The council also includes Salah al-Din Jalal, chief editor of *AL-SHABAB* and *'ULUM AL-MUSTAQBAL*; Muhammad Wajdi Qandil, chief editor of *AKHIR SA'AH*; and Samir Rajab, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-MASA'*.

Other members of the Higher Press Council are Luqa Jiriys, chief editor of the magazine *SABAH AL-KHAYR*; Su'ad Ahmad Hilmi, chief editor of the magazine *HAWWA'*; Mahmud Basyuni 'Umayrah, chief editor of the magazine *AL-MAJALLAH AL-ZIRA'IYYAH*; Ibrahim 'Ali Sa'dah, chief editor of *MAYU*; Mahmud 'Awad Mustafa, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-AHRAR*; 'Adil Husayn, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-SHA'B*; Husayn 'Abd al-Razzaq, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-AHALI*; Mustafa al-Nahhas Shardi, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-WAFD*; Muhammad Salamah 'Abd al-Wahid, chief editor of the newspaper *AL-UMMAH*; Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the Public Information Authority; Husayn 'Anan, chairman of the board of trustees of the Union of Radio and Television; Muhammad Tharwat Abazah, head of the Writers' Union; Muhammad 'Ali al-Faqqi, leader of the Union of Press, Printing, and Publishing Workers; Dr Muhammad Kamil Laylah; Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Nimir; Dr Hasan Hamdi Ibrahim; Ihsan 'Abd al-Quddus; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sharqawi; Aminah al-Sa'id; Muhammad 'Abd al-Jawad; Anis Mansur; Musa Sabri Kamil; 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Muttalib 'Abd al-Bari; Dr Harin Mu'nis Mahmud; Dr Husayn Muhammad Nassar; Dr Khalil Yusuf Sabat; Hafiz Mahmud Hasanayn; Sabri Abu al-Majd; Mahmud 'Abd al-Mun'im Murad; Sa'id Ibrahim Sunbul; Mahfuz al-Ansari; Dr Muhammad Samir Sarhan; Yihya Abu Bakr; 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad Hamrush; Salamah Ahmad Zayn al-'Abidin; Jalal Mustafa 'Isa; Mahmud Sidqi al-Tuhami; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah; 'Ali Mansur: and Dr Ahmad Salamah.

Iraq's Ramadan Receives Soviet Ambassador

JN231633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Viktor Minin, USSR ambassador in Baghdad, today. The talk dealt with a review of bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in a manner that will serve the two friendly peoples' interests.

Air Force Commander on New 'Surprise' Weapons

JN240831 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Dec (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense Force has said that Iraq will use new weapons which will surprise the Iranian regime and the entire world. In an interview with the newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH*, published here today, Lieutenant Ageneral Hamid Sha'ban said that the Iraqi Air Froce will be used as a decisive weapon in any future ground battle and will thwart any Iranian attempt with its own means and new, developed methods.

He pointed out that the Iraqi Air Force is currently implementing a specific plan set by the Iraqi Armed Froces General Command to strike at targets. This plan, he added, will guarantee the destruction of all remaining Iranian targets. He stressed that the Iraqi reply to any new Iranian aggression will be decisive. He warned that Iraq is well aware of the Iranians' intentions and said: The Iranians will reap utter defeat if they try to commit aggression against Iraq.

Reconciliation Contacts Made Between Syria, Iraq

GF230802 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Dec (WAKH) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* cites well-informed Arab sources as saying that the first Arab reconciliation committee, which includes the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Tunisia, has begun holding contacts with Syria and Iraq to arrange for a reconciliation between them in preparation for the convocation of the postponed Arab summit. The paper expects that a delegation representing the committee will shortly undertake a tour to include Baghdad and Damascus to surmount the obstacles that block attaining a reconciliation between the two countries, similar to that forged between Syria and Jordan.

Iraqi Communique No. 2,061 on 22-23 Dec Operations

JN231725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Communique No. 2,061 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 23 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic confrontation of the enemy remnants. They continue, with God's help, to possess outstanding ability to destroy evil designs. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A heroic patrol of our courageous formations in East Tigris VI Army Corps sector captured parts of an enemy bridge and safely towed them back to its position. Elsewhere in the same sector, two personnel shelters and one raft were destroyed.

2. Our heroic units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector sighted an excavator, a vehicle, and several enemy troops. They hit them with artillery, inflicting many losses, paralyzing the enemy's engineering work, and destroying one infantry position.

3. Our heroic formations in the II Army Corps central sector killed five enemy troops and destroyed one 106-mm gun and one infantry position.

4. Dealing concentrated artillery blows, our heroic fighters in the East Basra III Army Corps sector destroyed one machinegun position, whose occupants were killed, and two ammunition dumps.

5. The forces of the clique of despotism shelled Mandali environs and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 December 1985

SFRY Interior Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN221920 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Dec (INA) — Dobroslav Culafic, SFRY federal secretary for internal affairs, arrived in Baghdad this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq that will last several days. The SFRY official will hold talks with Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir on promoting bilateral cooperation.

Ba'th Party Delegation Returns From Hungary

JN191418 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Sa'd Qasim Hammudah, chief of the foreign relations office at the National Command, has returned to Baghdad after holding talks with the MSZMP. The talks resulted in an agreement on cooperation between the two parties for the coming 2 years. The agreement includes exchanging party and mass delegations as well as publications. It also includes reinforcing activities of cooperation and friendship.

In a press statement issued at the conclusion of the talks, the two sides asserted the need to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and resolve problems between the two countries through peaceful means based on guaranteeing their rights and on noninterference in internal affairs. The press statement says: The Hungarian side expressed its high appreciation for Iraq's positive stands toward the international and regional organizations' initiatives calling for peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

Official: U.S. Proposal on Conference Not New
JN210705 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
21 Dec 85 pp 1, 7

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter, with agency dispatches]

[Excerpt] Amman -The latest American position on the question of an international Middle East peace conference is the same as that which was reached between Jordan and the U.S. immediately following His Majesty King Husayn's talks in Washington last October but which had not been announced before due to the disrupting events of that period, a senior Jordanian official said on Friday.

The official, who did not want to be quoted by name, said; "We reached this point two months ago. Our positions with the U.S. are still not identical but we have agreed on the principle of the conference and on Palestinian participation."

A senior U.S. official said Wednesday that he believed an international peace conference could be successful in bringing all sides of the regional confict into direct negotiations. But the U.S. official, who talked to reporters on condition he not be named, said there remained many problems with such a conference, which was first proposed by Jordan.

"I think we have a better understanding today, in the region and here, about the possibility of putting together (a conference) so that it would be successful" in leading to direct negotiations between the parties, he said.

The Jordanian official told the *JORDAN TIMES* on Friday that although there is an agreement on "the principle" of an international conference, "there are still some differences on certain details." He said there is an "ongoing dialogue (between Jordan and the U.S.) on these details."

The official said that the dialogue was "disrupted" by the events that followed King Husayn's talks in Washington. He was apparently referring to the Oct. 1 Israeli bombing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation headquarters in Tunisia, the Oct. 7 hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*, the Oct. 11 U.S. interception of an Egyptian airliner, and the Oct. 14 cancellation of a meeting between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and British officials in London.

Prince Hasan Receives U.S. Representative Solarz
JN231900 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office this morning Stephen Solarz, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, who is currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting his highness stressed the need for the United States to play a positive, unbiased role in supporting peace efforts in the region in order to guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He also warned against Israel's continued disregard of the international community's desire and decisions, its continued occupation of Arab territories, and its continued settlement policy to empty the occupied Arab territories of their original inhabitants, adding that this stand will hamepr peace efforts. His highness pointed out that the continuation of the current situation in the region will feed the tension and fudamentalism in the area.

EC's Cheysson Holds Press Conference, Departs
JN231330 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Claude Cheysson, EC commissioner general for north-south relations, has said that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i were very valuable, fruitful, useful, and important on both the political and economic levels. At a press conference at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel this morning, he added that the EC has frequently announced its support for Jordan's policy under His Majesty King Husayn as well as for the February agreement between Jordan and the PLO. He said that the EC also supports the Jordanian ideas and proposals regarding peace in the Middle East.

He said there will be no peace without the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, stressing the importance of the participation of the PLO as well as all the concerned sides in the peace negotiations. He said that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without Syria or through resorting to violence and war.

Cheysson added that the Venice statements have affirmed the need for PLO participation in the peace negotiations although the EC states do not recognize the PLO as a legitimate representative of the Palestinians. However, they affirm the need for PLO participation in the solution, referring to the presence of permanent PLO representation in some EC states.

He said he had met 'Arafat several times in the past in his capacity as the EC commissioner, affirming the need for mutual recognition between the sides to the dispute. He said that the EC states, especially France, consider PLO acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 to be a positive step toward peace.

Cheysson added: During my stay in Jordan, I have felt that I am among friends. Issues of mutual interest, particularly those concerning economic aspects and the trade balance between Jordan and the EC, were discussed. He affirmed the need to rectify this balance, especially since Jordan's imports from these states far exceed its exports. He said that it is possible to rectify the trade balance between Jordan and the EC states through establishing joint industrial and economic projects and increasing agricultural exports to the EEC, pointing out in this regard that the economic protocols previously signed between Jordan and the EC were well implemented and that Jordan had effectively benefited from them. Claude Cheysson left Amman today following a visit of several days to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. He also met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and a number of ranking officials.

UK's Waite Says 'Further Steps Necessary'

NC241224 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1203 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Terry Waite, envoy from the Anglican Church, said at a news conference in Beirut today that he held a series of meetings in the last few days with the Muslim fundamentalists who are holding the kidnapped U.S. citizens in Lebanon. However, he affirmed that further steps are necessary to bring about the release of the U.S. nationals. Waite added that he intends to leave for London today in the course of his mission, and expressed his conviction that this problem can be resolved. He said that he will engage in further contacts with all parties concerned. Waite reiterated that the kidnappers are demanding the release of 17 detainees in Kuwait who were convicted of placing explosive charges in U.S. and French establishments. He said that this demand constitutes a real obstacle to his mission.

Organization Claims Kidnapped Jew Executed

NC240539 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0533 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth released a statement last night, saying that it has executed Kohen Halaq, one of the four Jews kidnapped in Lebanon. Halaq is the only Jew who bears an Iranian passport. The others are Yitzhaq Sason, Yitzhaq Tarab, and Eli Surur.

Retaliation for Israeli Shelling

JN240637 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, which is a clandestine organization, yesterday announced that it had executed Hayim Kohen Halaq, one of the hostage Lebanese Jews, in retaliation for the pro-Israeli militias' shelling of the villages of Kafra and Yatar in southern Lebanon and for the death of five citizens and the injury of eight others. The organization threatened to execute three other Jewish hostages if the Israeli occupation authorities do not release the Lebanese prisoners in the Al-Khiyam township prison.

Unidentified Body Found

NC241157 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The internal security forces discovered a body behind the Beirut-Riyad bank in the Riyad al-Sulh Square this morning. The body has not yet been identified, but reports indicate that the dead person could be one of the four kidnapped Jews, who bears an Iranian passport and whose name is Kohen Halaq. An organization calling itself the Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth issued a statement yesterday saying that it had executed Halaq.

Wife of French Hostage on 'Complications'

NC240733 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The efforts of both the Canterbury envoy, Terry Waite, and Dr Rida Ra'd have not led to any significant progress in the matter of the hostages in West Beirut. Thus, hopes have dwindled that the hostages might be released some time during the Christmas and New Year celebrations. Shortly before leaving the Lebanese capital, Ra'd said that his mission had ended and that matters are now in the hands of the French Government.

Jean-Paul Kauffmann's wife made a statement to the Voice of Lebanon which indicates that there are still many complications hindering the release of the hostages. In a telephone call to the Voice of Lebanon from Paris, Joelle Kauffmann said that the securing of her husband's freedom was fraught with many difficulties. She added that there was no recent news of her husband or his health. She said that she will bring her family to spend Christmas in West Beirut, where she believes that Jean-Paul is being held. Mrs Kaufmann appealed to all parties to work for the release of her husband and all the other hostages.

Islamic Jihad Urges France To Release Detainees

NC231608 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] According to political sources in Beirut, the Islamic Jihad organization, which has claimed responsibility for kidnapping four French citizens, is calling for the release of four detainees held in France. These four people are accused of being involved in an attempt to assassinate former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris in 1981.

Hizballah Questions Investigations into Saboteurs

NC241014 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 23 Dec p 4 85

[Text] An informed source in Hizballah released a statement yesterday commenting on the discovery of a sabotage network connected with Israel's Mossad. The saboteurs are responsible for a series of explosions, including the huge explosion in Bi'r al-'Abd.

The statement says: We believe that the explosion that occurred in Bi'r al-'Abd and the other crimes that were carried out against our citizens in recent years are too big to be contained. The investigations into these crimes are being directed in a way that ensures the true criminals remain hidden and that the public is misled about the people who are really involved in such crimes. We will say no more at the moment. It suffices to warn our public, which has been scorched by the fires of these explosions, that specialized and high-ranking intelligence networks have for some time now been preparing judicial scenarios that seek to mislead both those concerned and the public as to the real involvement of these networks in such abominable terrorist activities. We do not rule out the possibility that international sources may be involved in the explosions in Lebanon and that they may be working in accordance with carefully laid plans intended to mislead the local security organs. For this reason, we advise that those who are

dealing with this matter be precise, lest the truth kill them in future.

Official Denounces Relatives in Sabotage Ring

NC221059 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Statement issued by Shafiq Munayminah, secretary general of the Cabinet and chairman of the Muslim Boy Scouts Society; place and date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] The media came out today, 22 December, with reports and photographs about disgraceful and criminal actions carried out by a gang which, regrettably, included Shafiq Munayminah, his son Mahmud, and others, who were involved in abominable crimes and serious, unforgivable treason. The Munayminah family, which is steeped in tradition, proud of its members who are prominent in public and private life, and known in Beirut circles for its humanitarian services and its adherence to ethical and national values, strongly denounces this abnormal, deviationist behavior. The family dissociates itself from the two culprits who deviated from the correct path and from the family line. it hopes that officials will mete out the severest punishment to those whose guilt may be confirmed in the investigation.

Tripartite Draft Agreement Draws Comment

Karami, Birri, Junblatt Meet

NC231933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting was held in the house of Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1830 today. It was attended by Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of national education and labor; Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs; and Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism. The conferees discussed current political and security developments, particularly the progress being made through communications between Beirut and Damascus to overcome the obstacles which prevent the tripartite agreement from being signed. They also viewed the efforts being made to reach a common denominator which all the parties can support. Discussion dealt with the recent contacts being undertaken to reach an agreement on convening a Cabinet session as soon as possible. The meeting ended at 1950. However, the conferees declined to make any comment.

Birri, Junblatt Want 'Original'

NC211503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 21 De c85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, has stated that both he and Minister Walid Junblatt still adhere to the verbatim text of the original tripartite agreement. They regard the amendments to the amendments presented by the Lebanese Forces as a hindrance to the signing of the original agreement which had been approved by the Tripartite Committee. Minister Birri returned to Beirut from Damascus this afternoon. He immediately met with former Minister Marwan Hamadah and Dr Muhammad Baydun, chairman of the Southern Council, to brief them on the prevailing atmosphere in the Syrian capital and on the talks he has had with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam regarding the current negotiations about the tripartite agreement. Informed sources have denied that Hamadah and Baydun plan to go to Damascus today. Minister Birri has also telephoned Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan to brief them on the latest developments in the talks.

Birri, Al-Murr Discuss Obstacles

NC231425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting was held in the home of Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, between 1300 and 1445 today, attended by Birri, former Minister Michel al-Murr, former Minister Marwan Hamadah, Dr Muhammad Baydun, and Akram Shuhayyib. Its purpose was to overcome obstacles to an understanding that would permit tripartite agreement to be signed. Afterward, Minister Birri said: We are still preparing a formula on the only point on which differences exist, a formula that could produce a common denominator. It will be assessed in the next few hours. The Tripartite Committee might meet again in Damascus within the next 24 hours to hold a final discussion of that formula.

During the meeting, Syrian vice president 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was contacted; Birri briefed him on the talks. Minister Birri then got in touch with Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Prime Minister Rashid Karami and briefed them on today's meeting.

Former Minister al-Murr said that he expects the talks to produce a formula, after which a visit to Damascus in the next 24 hours will be determined. It may be recalled that Al-Murr brought with him the Lebanese Forces' proposals to overcome the obstacle involving the transitional period for the elimination of political sectarianism, as stipulated in the tripartite agreement.

Hubayqah on Suggestions

NC222229 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has emphasized the need for continued contacts and consultations if results are to be attained. He expressed the hope that a solution able to establish a common denominator, and an agreement able to satisfy the Lebanese people will be achieved in the next few days. In a statement this evening, Hubayqah said: The Lebanese people are all convinced that fighting and war will not solve any of their problems. The various parties have also been convinced that no one group can impose conditions on another group by force. The future Lebanon will not be built on the basis of a victor and the vanquished, but through national understanding. For this reason, Hubayqah added, we are continuing dialogue and contacts in order to achieve a final solution to the issue of the tripartite agreement. We would like to make

it clear, he affirmed, that there has not been an agreement to which we have consented, then amended, and are now amending again. The fact is that a draft agreement was presented to us to study. We expressed our opinions on it. Following a meeting held last week, the discussion finally got underway. We came up with fresh ideas that could lead to positive results. Damascus has played an effective and positive role in giving a new momentum to the dialogue. We can now proceed in a tangible and almost final manner.

Hubayqah stated: We again say that the Lebanese people have had enough war and destruction. A solution can only be reached through reconciliation and agreement when each group understands the position of the others. Proceeding from this premise, we believe that contacts and consultations should continue so that results can be achieved without resorting to military and propaganda attacks. No one benefits from an escalation of the situation. We hope that we will be able to find a solution and to reach an agreement in the next few days. Hopefully, this solution will provide a common denominator and this agreement will be able to satisfy the Lebanese people as the new year approaches.

Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah Interviewed
NC230849 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 16-22 Dec 85 pp 22-25

[Interview with Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by Amal Fadlallah; date and place not given]

[Text] [A. Fadlallah] How do you evaluate the new West Beirut security plan?

[M.H. Fadlallah] When we try to evaluate any security plan in a country where security moves in the shadow of politics and where politics in turn is affected by various contradictory local, regional and international factors, it is natural to study the political basis on which this plan is founded, together with the factions committed to it nd the internal and external factors that may guarantee its success. These question marks become even more relevant when a security plan applies to one specific region in Lebanon, and is not politically linked to security in other regions.

Consequently, I feel that the new West Beirut security plan is like a very attractive modern building that has no foundations, but just lies on the surface of the ground. It may very well stay there for a relatively long time, as long as no strong winds, earthquakes, floods or heavy rains wash it away.

In my opinion, this security plan has no political basis but represents an emergency measure that will hopefully provide a way out of the crisis with whatever means are available. Unfortunately, we have grown used to staying in corners rather than making any plans for the future, and it is this extreme cautiousness that is responsible for our present situation.

[A. Fadlallah] You said on the morrow of the West Beirut "flag war" that street battles are not over. Yet Amal leader Nabih Birri and PSP [Progressive Socialist Party] chief Walid Junblatt insist that no such clashes will erupt again...

[M.H. Fadlallah] I do not think the political leaderships in Lebanon have much authority over their partisans. For there is more than one leadership within the same political axis, each acting individually according to political principles that contradict each other. Moreover, the general mentality prevailing among the militias has no commitment to Islamic, humanitarian or ethical values, since those who found the militias care less for the moral and political education of their partisans than they do for military training. It is also clear that the leaders feel they need the greatest number of militiamen possible, for fear they may lose power if these desert them and join other political factions.

Consequently, they try to keep their partisans within their own political factions regardless of what they truly are.

The problem lies in the composition of the militias, their lack of ethics, political ignorance and instability.

We have already said that we believe all statements affirming common goals, united ranks or a united leadership are merely for public consumption. Our observation of the various factions indicates broad differences in policy and strategy, and shows that relationships are ruled by impulsive behavior. In this light, we cannot consider that street battles are over, since the factors that have sparked them in the past are still present.

[A. Fadlallah] Minister Walid Junblatt told *MONDAY MORNING* last week Lebanon may become a second Palestine. What is your comment?

[M.H. Fadllah] I am not sure I fully understood this statement. Junblatt may have been referring to a foreign or Israeli power occupying Lebanon, and Israel does have ambitions of annexing part of Lebanon and controlling the political and economic situation in our country. However, I do not think the present circumstances are favorable to this. Moreover, Israel is currently absorbed in annexing the Golan Heights and whatever it can get of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[A. Fadlallah] How would you comment on the decision to lift state subsidies on fuel?

[M.H. Fadlallah] I really would rather not get into economic matters, but I believe any government or minister should study the circumstances and timing of such decisions, in order to avoid shedding a burden by placing it on the people. When the government wants to lift state subsidies on oil and maybe at a later date on wheat, it should make sure that circumstances permit the citizen to bear the new price burden.

People have said the decision to lift state subsidies may lead to famine, but I think the people were already hungry before this decision was taken, and that their situation will only worsen.

I think the decision was irresponsible and unethical, in addition to being blind to the people's needs.

[A. Fadlallah] Do you expect battles to erupt in the Beirut or Sidon Palestinian camps?

[M.H. Fadlallah] I do not think this is likely, since the previous

"camp war" was not a Lebanese-Palestinian war but an inter-Arab war revolving around Palestinian differences. But I believe that those who sparked these battles do not find it politically useful to start more fighting in the camps now.

[A. Fadlallah] The Shi'ite community is divided into a traditional current that rejects party security and another, represented by the Amal Movement. How will this division affect the future of the community?

[M.H. Fadlallah] The truth is that I do not believe the Shi'ite sect, or indeed any sect, can achieve any political end that services its interest or its future, for I do not see any regional factors which allow particular sects to have a specific political role. The game being played in the region is much greater than mere sects, and the sectarian factors are simply tools in the hands of the regional and international powers involved in this game.

[A. Fadlallah] How would you describe the relationship between Amal and Hizballah?

[M.H. Fadlallah] You can ask them for I represent neither.

[A. Fadlallah] Do you think the tripartite accord will be ratified, and does it constitute a successful solution to the Lebanese war?

[M.H. Fadlallah] I do not think there are great chances of its being signed soon, since more than one obstacle prevents its ratification, both within the Moslem and Christian ranks, and indeed on the regional and international levels.

As to whether it represents a solution or not, the problem lies in that such accords are usually designed to confront the Lebanese crisis. People are told that unless they accept the project, the war will go on. But we do not think the problem should be presented in this manner, since the issue of war is separate from that of a solution to the crisis. I do not believe the issue of demarcation lines is related to the factors on which the Lebanese disagree, but is part of a political game aimed at maintaining a state of tension in order to put the greatest possible pressure on the factions.

Consequently, we have called for closing the war dossier and eliminating the demarcation lines before the Lebanese engage in a peceful political dialogue.

As to signing an imposed accord negotiated by three factions whose sole characteristic is that they led the war, I do not think this reflects a balanced or just political situation, since those invited to the ratification ceremony will realize that their presence is only needed for photographs and a greater number of signatures.

[A. Fadlallah] How do you feel about secularization?

[M.H. Fadlallah] Secularization was suggested on the basis that it confronts the religious situation that interfered with politics and provoked sectarian conflicts at a time when no political project was available. As such, the Christian side felt it would constitute an ideal substitute to a political project, because it can prevent all the negative developments that resulted from the intervention of religious leaders in politics.

On the other hand, the Moslems are divided into two groups, some believing that Islam is a personal relationship between the believer and his Creator, while others (the scholars and Islamic thinkers) consider Islam as both a matter of faith and a complete political system that regulates the relationships between individuals.

Secularization requests of those Moslems to abandon their beliefs and replace them with other non-religious, political systems such as Marxism.

No Moslem who believes his religion constitutes a complete political system would be eager to replace it with another, just as no Marxist would accept Islam as a replacement for the political system he favors.

For unlike the Christians, who believe their religion to deal only with matters of faith, we believe Islam to combine both poltics and faith. The Christians object to those political theories that threaten their faith, and so do we.

Hence we are against secularization because we consider that it eliminates our Islamic prresence.

[A. Fadlallah] In an interview with *MONDAY MORNING*, Lebanese Forces official Karim Pakradouni expressed the wish to have an intellectual dialogue with you. Would you agree to this?

[M.H. Fadlallah] I have no prejudice against talking to anyone. However, for dialogue to be fruitful, it should be held in natural circumstances and not in a "political arena." I read most of Pakradouni's statements and hold him in great respect. This does not mean I agree with him, but I do appreciate his logic. However, I think it is too early to conduct a dialogue between us now.

[A. Fadlallah] The national resistance is launching fewer suicide operations in South Lebanon. Why?

[M.H. Fadlallah] We believe that suicide operations should only be carried out if they can bring about a political or military change in proportion to the passions that incite a person to make of his body an explosive bomb.

As such, the operations launched by Moslems against Israeli intelligence centers in Tyre or Metulla were successful in that they significantly harmed the Israelis. But the present circumstances do not favor such operations any more, and attacks that only inflict limited casualties (on the enemy) and destroy one building should not be encouraged, if the price is the death of the person who carries them out.

[A. Fadlallah] Do you expect "south Lebanon army" [SLA] commander Antoine Lahd to launch a military attack on the outskirts of Sidon? If so, how can the nationalist parties confront him?

[M.H. Fadlallah] Lahd alone does not have the power to launch such an attack. He lacks the military experience and his troops are not guided by any principle that can boost their morale and give them any chance of victory. Hence an attack on the eastern

outskirts of Sidon would be launched by Israel, under the cover of the SLA, and opposition would be against Israel.

I do not think Israel wuld engage in any battle, even under the cover of the SLA, unless it intends to start an Arab-Israeli war on the Lebanese scene. This is what analysts are hinting at and taking into consideration in their speculations on future political developments. Indeed, the region may come to such a deadlock that an Israeli-Syrian war inside Lebanon may be the way out for those who plan to create a new reality on the ground in this region to provide for a peaceful solution in the interest of an Israeli or American peace.

[A. Fadlallah] Would such a war take place in south Lebanon or in Al-Biqa'?

[M.H. Fadlallah] I think the situation in eastern Sidon and Jazzin is being kept deliberately frozen in order to allow for future developments. The issue of Jazzin is not a Lebanese one that can be solved on the Lebanese level, but awaits a solution to the regional crisis.

[A. Fadlallah] Despite statements by the various warlords about the determination to preserve the unity of Lebanon, the reality on the ground reveals the opposite. What do you think is the future of Lebanon in terms of partition or division?

[M.H. Fadlallah] We must realize that partition of Lebanon can only be part of the partition of the region, and until now there has been no decision to divide the region. Consequently, we do not think the partition of Lebanon into sectarian cantons or mini-states is probable in the near future. However, there may be a plan to establish a de facto partition in Lebanon that is not politically recognized so that, should a decision to bring about regional partition be taken, all the "givens" would be already present on the ground. As such, Lebanon would be just a precedent in the region, and the Lebanese experiment would have politically educated the rest of the Arab countries in dealing with a complicated politico-sectarian situation.

[A. Fadlallah] Do you think the government is still capable of assuming its responsibilities or that it should be replaced?

[M.H. Fadlallah] Questioning the present capacities of the government is irrelevant, since the government never was capable of assuming its responsibilities. Its initial task was to transfer the military battles on the ground into political debates within the Cabinet, but it even failed in doing this. Hence before talking of replacing or keeping this government, we should discuss the nature of the government, and indeed the presence of the state, since the state is only present in form.

Junblatt Cited on Venue of Cabinet Meeting

NC210859 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, and Prime Minister Rashid Karami are following up political developments, particularly with regard to a cabinet meeting. Karami has stressed that he is in touch with President al-Jumayyil and the ministers to determine the date and place of the forthcoming Cabinet meeting. He expressed the hope that these efforts would soon bear fruit.

A source close to Minister Junblatt has stressed that the meeting will only be held in a safe place such as Duhur al-Shuwayr or the Chamber of Deputies. The source said that Minister Joseph al-Hashim is waiting for a call from Engineer 'Asim Qansuh with regard to Syria's mediation so that the Cabinet meeting can be held. Minister al-Hashim believes that any internal agreement should be supported by positive external action toward Lebanon. He is optimistic that local and external efforts will come together to achieve stability.

Israeli Military Governor Said Killed in South

NC231834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] National resistance men in the south carried out a huge military operation this evening in the (Suq al-Khan) area. The operation resulted in the death of the Israeli military governor for civilian affairs in the region and the destruction of many vehicles belonging to the occupation forces. The following statement was issued tonight by the faithful resistance groups:

The martyr [word indistinct] Shahin group of the faithful resistance planted a huge TNT explosive charge on the Suq al-Khan road above the (Al-'Abbar) area at 1800 today. The charge was detonaed by remote control as an enemy Israeli patrol composed two military vehicles, a Peugeot 504, and a Mercedes 280 passed along the road. The Mercedes car was destroyed, and fire broke out in one of the military vehicles which turned [word indistinct]. The Israeli military governor for civilian affairs was inside the Mercedes. The enemy forces immediately directed heavy fire at the adjacent area and set up intensive roadblocks. The attacking group returned safely to base.

Israel Continues Blockade of Tyre Port

NC210922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Israel is continuing its naval blockade in the south. Cypriot shipping sources said yesterday that ships heading for the port of Tyre are forced to wait for a period of 10 to 17 days off the Lebanese coast before receiving Israeli prmission to enter the port. The sources said that as part of the blockade they are imposing on the southern coast of Lebanon, the Israelis are scrutinizing the manifestos of ships and in some cases are searching the ships. The sources added that the impression is that the Israelis are trying to complicate matters for maritime authorities, whom they consider unfriendly and uncooperative.

Israeli 'Mechanized Force' Crosses Border

NC211019 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] An Israeli mechanized force accompanied by engineers, technicians, and experts entered Lebanese territory via the bor-

der area of Al-Mtullah this morning. The foce began marking out an area 6 km long and 4 km wide in the town of Al-'Udaysah adjacent to the international borders. It is worth noting that reports were disseminated a week ago to the effect that the Israeli Government sought with this operation to settle the Falashas from Sudan. However, it was later learned that Israel wants to control the waters of the Al-Wazzani River which is inside the aforementioned area.

Israelis, Lahd Threaten Villages in South
NC211735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] According to reports from the eastern sector, the Israeli intelligence service and agent Lahd's militia command have threatened the villages of Qilya, (Jillayya), (Al-Dillasi), Libbaya, Yuhmur, Suhmur, and Maydun in the western Al-Biqa'. They say that they will shell and displace the inhabitants of these villages within 5 hours if they shelter or assist national resistance fighters. Lahd personnel stationed in Tallat al-Ahmadiyah forced a citizen to convey a message containing this threat to the headman of Qilya so that he in turn could tell the area's functionaries.

Syrians Discover Mass Grave in Tripoli
NC211312 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] A group of women demonstrated in Tripoli to denounce a massacre that claimed the lives of hundreds of kidnapped persons. Information received by the Voice of Lebanon says that the demonstration was held after the Syrian forces discovered a large mass grave on 8 December near the 'Uthman ibn 'Affan Mosque in the port area. The women presented a list to the Syrian command in Tripoli with the names of the kidnappers, and another list with the names of the kidnapped and missing.

Reports say that the Syrian forces have begun an investigation to identify the kidnappers, most of whom belong to the Islamic Unification Movement, and to find any other mass graves in view of the disappearance of around 400 persons kidnapped by members of the Unification Movement.

Al-Asad Receives Soviet Ambassador, Grobaschev Message
JN231843 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad today received Soviet Ambassador Felix Fedotov, who handed him a message from CPSU Central Committee Geenral Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Contacts With U.S. for Peace Conference Continue

TA221148 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The secret contacts between the United States and Israel concerning the possibility of a preparatory meeting for an international conference with the participation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation are continuing.

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has again postponed his visit to Jordan, a visit that had been scheduled to take place about now. According to various publications, during his visit to the king, the PLO leader has been scheduled to report his agreement to adopt UN Resolutions 242 and 338. From reports that have reached Jerusalem it emerges that King Husayn is putting heavy pressure on 'Arafat to come to Jordan before the summit meeting between him and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The king has explained to 'Arafat that his continued attempts to get out of the meeting with him could cause decisions that would not please the PLO leadership to be made at the meeting between him and the Syrian president.

Peres Wants Written Understanding With Egypt

TA231634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister has proposed to President Mubarak to formulate in writing all the understandings [Havanot] that have been achieved so far regarding a thaw in relations and solving the Tabah problem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that in a letter sent to Cairo early this week the prime minister asked to conclude in writing the components of the bill of arbitration, a timetable for implementing normalization, and the conditions to be established for the party that loses the arbitration. In the last few days there have been thorough clarifications in contacts between Jerusalem and Cairo through Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires, in order to bring to the Inner Cabinet clear draft proposals.

Further Details

TA240639 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by Benny Morris and Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres has shelved the idea of another major round of negotiations in Cairo over Tabah and allied issues. Defying the proposal made by Minister-Without-Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman, the premier is trying to reach agreement directly with Egypt on Tabah and normalization through communications with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Peres on Sunday asked Mubarak for further clarifications of the Egyptian position that emerged during the last round of talks at Herzliyya between Israeli and Egyptian delegations a fortnight ago.

But Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who had favoured the dispatch of the directors-general delegation to Cairo for a further round of talks, yesterday told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that Israel and Egypt still remain far apart on the main questions relating to the Tabah dispute, as well as on major regional issues.

In his message to Mubarak PM Peres asked for detailed clarifications on the document outlining terms of reference for arbitrators who will decide on sovereignty over the 700-metre strip of Sinai beach held by Israel and claimed by Egypt. Israel has also asked for a detailed Egyptian timetable for normalization of relations between the two countries, including the timing of the return of an Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, and for details about the post-arbitration status of Tabah and the Israeli-owned hotel and holiday village there.

The Prime Minister's Office hopes that the Egyptian clarifications, expected later this week, will make possible the conclusion of a formal agreement between the two sides and obviate the need for a new round of full-scale negotiations. Peres has thus apparently accepted the view of Weizman and Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, that agreement with Egypt on most points has been reached and clarifications can be obtained through diplomatic channels.

Peres hopes that everything can be formalized and concluded in writing without further negotiations. He was encouraged in this view by Mubarak's message to him at the end of last week, which had provided a number of clarifications on points discussed at Herzliyya.

Shamir, Tamir Differ on Results of Tabah Talks

TA232019 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] There are different reports on the results of the talks between Israel and Egypt on the Tabah affair. In a discussion today in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, it transpired that Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, received a completely different impression on the results of the talks than did Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our correspondent in the Knesset Ya'aqov Ahime'ir reports from the studio:

There are apparent differences of opinion between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Avraham Tamir regarding the results of the talks with Egypt. And how did these differences of opinion between Yitzhaq Shamir and Tamir surface? Approximately 1 week ago Allgnment members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee met in the hotel room of Mr Abba Eban, where they were briefed by Avraham Tamir, whereas today all the committee members were briefed by Minister Shamir, and Alignment members told us there is an amazing difference between the two.

Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today told the committee members that the only thing agreed on by the Israei and Egyptian delegation is that if there is either arbitration or conciliation, the talks will be held in Geneva in English, and that is all. Mr Shamir

added that the Egyptians will agree to discuss normalizing relations with Israel only if Israel agrees to arbitration. Contrary to this, Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, approximately 1 week ago clearly created the impression that once Israel agrees to arbitration, normalization will actually be implemented, and that agreeing to arbitration is the way to thaw relations.

These contradictions between the reports of Tamir and Shamir arose because Knesset Member [MK] Shevah Weiss expressed wonder at the spectacle of the repeated journeys of the directors general delegation between Jerusalem and Cairo. Mr Shamir stated today that there is no agreement and no conclusion regarding Tabah, and therefore we must carefully examine and define what has been or has not been achieved. Likud MK Olmert said that people are trying to create the impression that an explicit agreement was achieved with Egypt concerning details for an agreement on Tabah. The Alignment's Dinitz, on the other hand, maintains that it is not important whether progress was made or not, but that we must see that all the understandings that have been achieved are formulated in such a way as to assure the clarity of the positions of both Israel and Egypt. It seems as though there is agreement on this issue.

Israeli Envoy on 'Repatriation' of Soviet Jews

AU232027 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Paris, Dec 23 (AFP) — A mass airlift of Soviet Jews directly to Israel would ensure their "repatriation" to the Jewish state and help ease East-West tension, Israeli Ambassador 'Ovadia Sofer said today. Mr. Sofer told AFP a mass direct transfer of "refuseniks" would "solve the human and technical problems" created by previous bids to bring Soviet Jews to Israel through transit points such as Vienna.

"The repatriation of Soviet Jews to Israel will contribute to an easing of East-West tensions and lead to detente in international relations," he said. It was the first time an Israeli official used the word "repatriate" to describe emigration to Israel. The ambassador's statement followed an acknowledgement by the Paris office of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) that negotiations were underway to arrange a large-scale emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

Mr. Sofer said an airlift "could serve the interests of the USSR which would thus be certain to see Jews reunited with their families in Israel and not emigrate elsewhere." Mr. Sofer warned, however, against anticipating an abrupt change in Soviet emigration policy, saying changes "must be judged on the basis of facts and not speculation. I can confirm that so far there has been no de facto change in the Soviet Government's attitude or in its behavior towards Jews."

Rabin: Israel Does Not Want War With Syria

TA240715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] During last night's Knesset plenary session, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin responded to a query by the HADASH Knesset faction saying that Israel is trying to prevent a war with Syria, and it has no plans to initiate such a war. The defense minister said that Syria refuses to assume the responsibility for preventing terrorist attacks from Lebanese territory, and thus it is the task of the IDF to maintain a normal lifestyle in the northern settlements. Our correspondent in the Knesset, 'Oded Ben-'Ami, reports on the defense minister's remarks:

[Begin recording][Ben-'Ami] I would be happy, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said, if the situation along the border between Lebanon and Israel were the same as that along the border between Syria and Israel on the Golan Heights: a reality of calm, of military nonaction, a reality in which there is no firing from Syrian territory in Israeli territory, a reality in which terrorist squads which cross the border in any direction are unable to penetrate.

[Rabin, picked up in midsentence] ... but we cannot ignore the fact that bases belonging to terrorist organizations are located and are being constructed in the territory under the control of Syrian forces in Lebanon and that these terrorist organizations are striving to attack Israel. And, as long as this is their objective, and as long as they are realizing their aim or, more precisely, trying to realize it, and it is only our military action that is preventing this, it is our obligation to maintain freedom of flight in Lebanese airspace in order to be aware of their preparations before they attack us, to foil their attempts to harm us before they succeed.

[Ben-'Ami] Minister Rabin added that if Syria wanted to prevent attacks on Israel it could do this; it has the ability to do so. He also said that recently — as recent as the last few weeks — Syria refused to take upon itself any responsibility for preventing terrorist attacks from Lebanon. As for initiating a war, the defense minister's position is clear:

[Rabin] The Israeli Government's policy is not aimed at initiating a war against Syria; rather it strives to prevent one. [end recording]

Rabin on Need for W. Bank Financing of Services

TA231916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the defense establishment's goal is for all services in Judaea and Samaria to be financed by the inabitants of the territories through taxes and other sources, rather than by Israel. Reacting to remarks by Knesset Member [MK] Yehoshu'a Matza, who argued in the Knesset that there is no control over the flow of funds over the Jordan bridges, the defense minister said that the reserves of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian fund had dwindled in the last year and that it has been funneling far less assistance. He noted that the defense establishment has ways to keep an eye on large sums of money arriving in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

Replying to MK Matza's remarks that the funds from Jordan were meant to strengthen the financial status of the Arabs and to finance hostile activities against Israel, Mr Rabin said that the local population should be allowed to develop, as this reduces the

potential of terrorism. The Knesset decided to discuss the issue in the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Lebanese Ministry Shuts Down Communications Link

TA221055 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The Lebanese Ministry of Communications has shut down the relays for 15 wireless telephone lines that were connected to cars belonging to Israeli officers, permitting them to contact Lebanese political figures in East Beirut up until about 2 weeks ago. This was reported yesterday by the pro-Syrian Beirut weekly *AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI*.

The weekly writes that these lines were set up during the time of the commander of the "Lebanese forces" (the Christians), Bashir al-Jumayyil, on his orders. These lines made it possible to establish contact between Beirut and Tel Aviv and vice versa. The lines, containing the prefix 215, were active up until 2 weeks ago. The Israeli officers called Beirut from the village of 'Ayn Ibil, in the border strip in southern Lebanon. The weekly also points out that the authorities discovered the existence of these lines and ordered that they be shut down and their antennas, sited on a branch of the postal building in the Christian Al-Ashrafiyah quarter of Beirut, taken down.

In another report, the paper claims that U.S. pilots flew modern Israeli planes in Lebanese airspace in order to check advanced U.S. equipment introduced into these aircraft.

W. Bank Notables Meet With EC's Cheysson

TA201910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] A group of figures from the territories, including Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri, has met in Jerusalem with Claude Cheysson, the representative of the EEC. They raised the problem of the economy in the territories and asked for aid in getting their agricultural produce accepted in Europe. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the delegation members also asked for the EEC to receive a Palestinian delegation to discuss political affairs. Claude Cheysson promised to pass on the request, but said that his main interest was the agricultural issue.

Indexing System To Be Phased Out Next Fiscal Year

TA200902 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] The entire indexing mechanism will be phased out during the next fiscal year and the economy will revert to a nominal system with regard to wages, prices, and capital, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i stated in an interview with *HA'ARETZ*.

Referring to this revolutionary change in the Israeli economy, which has been linked to the indexing system for dozens of years, Moda'i said: The only index I am prepared to promise until doomsday is productivity. Until the end of March 1986, take-home pay will continue to increase almost to pre-erosion levels whereas gross pay will remain unchanged, but in the future wages will rise only according to productivity increases.

According to Moda'i, the reversion to a nominal system is one of four plans currently being drawn up by the Treasury. These are the main points of the nominal plan, based on the premise of a stable economy with a low rate of inflation:

— Wages will not include any compensation or automatic raises unless they are warranted by an increase in productivity. There will be a transition period during which the current system will revert to the nominal one.

— As the government halts its involvement in the capital market and following additional budget cuts, conditions in that market will improve. The capital market will gradually take on a nominal system as a natural result of price stability and a decrease in government demands.

— Prices will not increase automatically as a result of a rise in production costs. As economic growth begins, thus creating new jobs, the economy will be exposed to competing imports according to a plan being drawn up by the Industry and Trade Ministry.

"This way," the finance minister said, "the economy will be free but the government will still keep an eye on it." The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent points out that the Treasury is formulating this plan in view of economic demands made by the Americans in the Stein-Fisher 10-point document, some of which were implemented in the economic stabilization of July 1985. Moda'i noted that the Americans are full of praise about this program's implementation so far.

On the question of a capital levy, which the Histadrut demands, Moda'i said that he is opposed to this because the result of such a tax can be achieved through other means.

The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent in the United States, Tzvi Bar'el, reports that U.S. Administration officials expressed satisfaction with Israel's economic prognosis as described by the Israeli team in the joint economic delegation. The delegation ended its biannual deliberations in the United States yesterday.

Figures Given for U.S. 1986 Aid to Israel

TA201222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Israel is to receive grants of $3.1 billion fron the United States next year. This was worked out in economic talks in Washington. The civilian grant will be the same as last year, $1.2 billion, but the military grant will grow slightly, to $1.9 billion. The head of the Israeli delegation, Treasury Director General 'Imanu'el Sharon, says that it was difficult to assess whether American budget cuts would influence future aid to Israel. The total U.S. foreign aid level set by the Senate yesterday is $15 billion.

Civilian Flights Endangered by Libyan Missiles

TA221157 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 22 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Middle East affairs correspondent 'Uzi Mahanaymi]

[Text] Recently the Soviets supplied Libya with SAM-5 antiaircraft strategic missiles of the type also found in Syria. *THE WASHINGTON POST* reported that the Soviet Union supplied at least two missile bases to Libya and that they are currently under Soviet supervision.

The presence of SAM-5 missiles may be of the gravest significance in terms of civilian aircraft that fly over the Mediterranean, including El Al and other Israeli planes. The SAM-5 missile has a range of hundreds of kilometers, and this enables the Libyans to cover air traffic routes in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet missiles were sent to Libya close to the time of the recent tension between Egypt and Libya, in the wake of the hijacking of the Egyptian plane to Malta. The Soviet move aroused the anger of the Americans who, according to *THE WASHINGTON POST*, conveyed an official protest to the Soviets.

The Soviet news agency TASS attacked the United States, saying that it has a secret plan to bring about the downfall of the Libyan Government and to eliminate Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhdhafi. TAAS pointed out that the agreement was consolidated by the CIA and approved by the White House.

Our correspondent for Middle East affairs noted that despite the fact that at present the missiles are apparently under Soviet supervision, it is not known when they will be handed over to Libyan hands and to what extent the Soviets will have control over them. Only recently was a plan publicized by the Libyan leader to bomb Israel's nuclear reactor in Dimona with missiles fired from Jordan. The plan was not carried out because of opposition from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The presence of antiaircraft missiles — which have the capability of hitting air traffic over the Mediterranean — in the hands of an unstable leader such as al-Qadhdhafi necessitates the organizing of Western countries in order to eliminate the possibility — not just a theoretical one — of civilian flights over the Mediterranean being endangered.

Saudi Arabia Improves Ability To Hit Ground Targets

TA221209 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Dec 85 p 2

[Report by Yosef Walter]

[Text] The positioning of F-5A aircraft in the Tabuk airfield in Saudi Arabia has improved the Saudi Air Force ability to attack Israeli ground targets, compared with the old Lightning planes also in use by the Saudi Arabian military. This is said by military sources.

The sources recall that over the past few weeks F-5A fighter planes have been positioned at the Tabuk airfield, which is about 210 km southeast of Elat as the crow flies. This plane is intended for interception and attack and it has an attack capability and carries a wider variety of weapons than the old Lightning plane. In an operational profile [last word in English] these planes can reach the Gaza-Jericho line from the Tabuk airfield carrying 1.5 tons of bombs.

The sources emphasize that Saudi Arabia has always taken an extremist and uncompromising position on the Arab-Israeli dispute. Saudi Arabia does not content itself with statements, but pressures countries maintaining relations with Israel to sever these relations; it bribes people and institutions in various countries to sabotage their links with Israel; it was the main factor in recruiting Arab countries against the Camp David process and favored the imposition of a boycott against Egypt; Saudi Arabia was the main financial backer of the PLO and, in the past, participated in all the wars against Israel, if and when such a war breaks out. This could take the form of sending troops and weapons to other countries, or direct assistance.

This is in the people's congress, basic people's congress or general people's congress or municipality congresses; in the same way. Here we have the secretariat of the congress.

Role of Basic People's Congresses

The inhabitants of the region have thus formed a basic people's congress [words indistinct]. They choose a secretariat to administer the congress; this is the secretariat of the congress. Now the people's congress is formed; the authority and decisionmaking belongs to it. However, who implements decisions which are made? There is need for a people's committee which will implement the decisions of the people's congress [words indistinct].

This group will be chosen through discussions within the General People's Congress. This is how things will happen: Discussions will be held on this person or that person; one will be called useful, another useless; there will be objections to someone; he would then be rejected; another person would be blessed with hands up, by free debate. If someone has anything against any candidate, then he would say: I have an objection; this person would not be suitable to be a member of a People's Committee. This would continue until all discussions result in the election of the People's Committee. This is how a People's Committee should be.

This will be the model for the People's Congress, its secretariat and the people's committees. This will be at the grassroots level, at the municipality level, and at the Jamahiriyah level; that is, the General People's Congress. All this should occur at any basic People's Congress. The population will meet, and form the Basic People's Congress. They will choose a secretariat; then they will choose a People's Committee [word indistinct]. Any decision issued at the level of this region where there is a population, is of interest to the population of this region. The Congress in question would issue the decision because it would be in charge, and would be administered by the People's Committee. This People's Committee is accountable to the People's Congress, and the latter may bring it to account. At any of its meetings, the congress may bring the Committee to account. This also concerns the Secretariat, [word indistinct] the administration of the congress, and then the congress would replace it.

Likewise, should the People's Committee fail, the congress will replace it. If some members of the Committee fail, then the congress will replace them, or some of them, etc. [passage omitted: al-Qadhdhafi asks secretaries present to raise hands and be counted; he recalls their functions].

There are 1,443 Basic People's Congresses [BFC] throughout the Jamahiriyah. This means that the entire population of Libya is deivided into 1,443 Basic People's Congresses. All the population, men and women. Any Libyan coming of age becomes a member of the BPC. So now, 1,443 congress secretaries from all over the Jamahiriyah are meeting. They are here to decide, but they have brought with them the decisions of (?local) congresses.

The People's Congresses are sovereign. They issue decisions and laws in the fields of politics, (?organization), peace, and war; while the People's Committees administer the policies and are accountable to their own congresses. Then all the Jamahiriyah delegates meet at this encounter. All congress delegates coming from the remotest areas of the Jamahiriyah meet here, together with the secretaries of the People's Committees; in addition, the secretaries of the General Congresses involving producers, manufacturers, professionals, workers, and farmers. This is in addition to the workers, farmers, manufacturers, professionals, students, teachers, and others who are members of the Basic People's Congresses.

These are the foundations of People's Congresses and People's Committees; the foundation of the Jamahiriyah regime. A people formed this way possess everything: power and (?wealth). The government would end; the citizen would receive arms training; he would bear arms, get to know them, and possesses them. Citizens would then go on patrol and be in charge of guarding the borders [words indistinct]; the people would not need an army; the Army would disappear. Wealth would go back to the people. [words indistinct].

Security Issues

There is one point that I would like to explain for the second time: people's security: Every citizen, in accordance with the law issued by the People's Congresses, man or woman, can be a member of the People's Security. This is in accordance with the law, taking into account age and [word indistinct]. If people come forward to become members of the People's Security, then the masses will have assured their mission, and the police would disappear. [words indistinct], a local People's Security assumed by citizens in every village, every town, every street. In such a case, there would be no need for anything at the Jamahiriyah level.

Concerning justice, it is the same thing: Courts exist locally which might become temporary; I mean, its members could be temporary, with a new group becoming court members for a given period. It would not be necessary for one to be a law graduate to become a judge or a court member. Any five people, agreed upon by people, could form a court and deal with any case and issue judgments, even death penalties, if death penalties were to remain. If this occurs, the Secretariat for Justice would spontaneously disappear.

[Words indistinct] would assume the security tasks itself, including traffic, fire services, criminal investigations, intelligence, etc. Citizens would assume this. Thus, the Secretariat of Justice would spontaneously disappear. In fact, these things resemble what was happening in old days in Yemen, tasks assumed by the Shaykh or the Islamic jurisprudence man.

Regarding the story of purging the apparatuses of justice and people's security, and reviewing the laws governing them — well, I do not know what is meant by this, and I am not going to discuss them at all; let those who have laid them down discuss them. It is their business. I do not know what is in them. [Passage indistinct].

Economic Issues

Some people believe that by raising the issue of promoting cattle breeding, they will be provided with camels, sheep, poultry, and feed. Well, it is up to you and all Libyans to save money from

ALGERIA

FLN, Polisario Officials Hold 22 Dec Talks

LD231033 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Rabeh Bitat, FLN Political Bureau member and chairman of the People's National Assembly, yesterday received Mahfoud Ali Beida, Polisario Executive Committee member and chairman of the Polisario Foreign Relations and Information Committee, who was accompanied by Mansour Omar, SADR minister of foreign affairs, and Mohamed Salem Ould Sadek, SADR Presidency secretary general. They reviewed the results of the Polisario's sixth congress, recent developments in the Sahran people's struggle against Moroccan occupation, and successes and victories achieved at the domestic and diplomatic levels.

Brother Bitat sent a congratulatory message to Mohamed Ould M'Barek Ould Rahal on his election as chairman of the Saharan National Council.

Bendjedid Receives Mali President's Envoy, Message

LD241112 Algiers APS in English 1023 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, 24/12/85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, received Monday Jibul Orallo, the Malian state minister in charge of the industrial and tourism development and special envoy of the Malian president, Moussa Traore. Diallo handed a message to President Chadli Bendjedid from the Malian head of state.

France's Dufoix Meets Bendjedid, Departs

LD231429 Algiers APS in English 1349 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, 23 Dec 85 (aps) — President Chadli Bendjedid audienced here Monday French Minister of Social Affairs and National Solidarity Mrs Georgina Dufoix who handed him a message from French President Francois Mitterrand. Mrs Georgina Dufoix left Algiers today after a two day official visit to Algieria. In a declaration to the press, Mrs Dufoix qualified her visit as good and said it will have a great impact. She also underlined that the French Government is doing its best to fight racism and give the Algerian community more dignity and security.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses General People's Congress

LD191609 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0857 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Speech at Libyan General People's Congress by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, on the subject of the draft agenda for the 23 December Basic People's Congresses; monitored in progress — live from Tripoli]

[Excerpts] [Al-Qadhdhafi] A delegation from Sanaa is present; it represents [word indistinct] the establishment of a Jamahiriyah system and an attempt in North Yemen to establish a people's system or people's authority. [applause and chanting]

Delegations Welcomed

First of all, we welcome this Yemeni delegation headed by Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, secretary of the General People's Congress Permanent secretariat. [applause] In fact, Yemen is naturally a Jamahiriyah, by its nature. Basically, its path is a Jamahiriyah path. It is well known that Yemen is the origin of the Arab race; it supplied the Arab homeland with the most important Arab migrations prior to Islam which the Romans called Berber and who are now found in North Africa. Most of them are found in Morocco, the Canary Islands, and Algeria and a few in (?Jabal Nifusah) and some oases like (?Siwah) and (?Awjalah). These migrations were supplied to us by Yemen and south of the Arab peninsula more than 10,000 thousand years ago. The pre-Islamic migrations populated North Africa. However, after they were driven away from the coastal areas by the Romans, they took refuge in the mountains and the Romans called them Berber. Those called Berber constitute the very old Arab migrations supplied to us by Yemen; the origin of the Arab race. It is the human storage of Arabs. It still is the human force in the Arab peninsula, which is considered almost devoid of inhabitants except for Yemen. Yemen, in fact, is the north [word indistinct]; Yemen is the one which has sanaa as its capital. As a result of colonialism, another situation developed witht he establishment of another state in South Yemen and a state in North Yemen.

The Canary Islands, which belong to Spain, and are claimed by Africa to be African islands, are called the Al-Khalidat Islands in Arabic. Their inhabitants [words indistinct]. They constitute the last of the Arab migrations to North Africa and after that to these islands [words indistinct], including Malta whose inhabitants are African as is well known. Yemen is originally a Jamahiriyah by its nature; the people are armed by their nature and the authority is with tribes. the tribes are similar to people's congresses which means they are people's tribal congresses. [Words indistinct] Yemen did not submit to any foreign colonialism; it could not subjugate it because the people are armed and the authority is in people's hand.

Yemen is closer to the Janajiriyah system, by its nature, than any other state. We welcome them and thank them and brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih who sent these brothers. [applause] They have honored us with their presence and their interest in what is happening in this part of the Arab land. They have come to attend part of the people's congresses' meetings. It is a coincidence that they have come to the general people's congress meeting today. There may be [word indistinct] in Yemen to know how people's congresses are formed. Let us assume that we who are present in this hall are inhabitants of this region; all the inhabitants of this region. We, men and women, are meeting in this hall and formed a basic people's congress; [word indistinct] from the base which is (?outside) the people's congress. There will be elections and all citizens in this region met in this basic people's congress. The first thing they did was choose a secretariat of this congress. [passage indistinct] This is how selection is made; for example, so and so would [words indistinct]. This is the secretariat of the congress.

other things, to cut spending on clothes or food and supply your animals with feed, sheds, and veterinary services. Do not think that camels and livestock will come out of nowhere to satisfy your request. If you want to expand in some area, then you should initiate cuts on something else. Cut spending on something and expand elsewhere. The budget is here before you. If you decide to expand in the domain of livestock, then allocate to it the biggest amount from the budget, and deduct the same amount from other fields and other needs. This is the situation. This is how the bueget goes, and no one can make further demands for camels, livestock, and poultry. There can be no further demands. There are figures here in front of you on the budget that could be adopted in 1986. You can distribute it as you wish on animals, farming, industry, schools, tourism, sweets, or football.

Citizen's Complain

[Unidentified speaker] Excuse me, leader. As far as the municipality of Al-Fatih is concerned, the point on the agenda concerning expansion in poultry and camel breeding is a fundamental point that should be raised on this occasion, with the leader present: The fundamental points presented in the agenda are a problem of income. The problem is one of administration, no more, and no less. The clauses presented or repeated by the Secretariat of the General People's Congress, whether regarding full mobilization, expansion, etc., indicate shortcomings in the administration process, because the fact is that now most projects are interrupted, and they lack financing. So people are now repeating their previous decisions, saying: Our decisions have not been carried out.

Expanding is quite a good idea, since there should be self-sufficiency, whether at the municipal level or that at the Jamahiriyah level. However, the problem is one of income, and implementation is completely nonexistent.

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] What Basic Congress do you represent?

[Unidentified speaker] Qasr 'Abd al-Jalil, Municipality of Al-Fatih.

[Al-Qadhdhafi, addressing himself to Dr Miftah al-Usta 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress, who is present] Doctor, this Basic Congress will prepare an explanatory memorandum concerning poultry [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] Thanks.

Drinking Water

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Accommodation and housing; study of the problem of drinking water and the introduction of rules for water consumption, and the issue of seawater pollution. Let the person who presented these items explain them to us. Who presented them?

[Unidentified speaker] Regarding the sector of accommodation and housing, a study of the problem of drinking water and the introduction of consumption rules: These points were raised by congresses in Zlitin, Binghazi, and Anniqat al-Khams, al-Aziziyah, Sirte, and Tripoli. The study of the problem of drinking water was raised by the Basic People's Congresses in the Bin Jawwad area, and is the sole item that has reached us in the Municipality of Sirte. The Bin Jawwad area depends on a desalination plant that has broken down more than once, and as of now its production falls short of accommodating all the region with drinking water. Therefore, the Basic People's Congresses' masses, who have already adopted this decision: Asking for help, are stressing their previous suggestions that the services concerned or the Electricity Board should tackle this problem and work out fundamental and appropriate solutions to the drinking water problem.

On the other hand, regarding seawater pollution, it is known that the Municipality of Sirte is one of the municipalities where oil ports are to be found, and these ports have caused the pollution of the beach with oil residues from returning tankers...

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] What do you want? What do you want the people to do?

[Unidentified speaker] What we want is a study by the General People's Committee for Utilities to resolve the drinking water problem in the Bin Jawwad area, and also the preparation of a technical study to tackle seawater pollution.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What I would like to say to you is that the people's congress, and not the people's committee are in charge of formulating the memorandums. Furthermore, you could be deceived in the people's congress because when you ask [for something] in a word, this word goes up to the people's committee that is responsible for implementation and which itself formulates law and makes decisions; it formulates it in the manner it wants. You have made certain demands and the people's committees turned them into memorandums. Some of them have been miscarried and others the committees have formulates in a certain way; the committee probably felt that it can not implement this project as such, so it (?rearranged it). Then it sends the memorandum, and you start discussing it. Instead of using the committee, deliberate your own memorandum and try to find a way to implement it. The people's congress sits to discuss the memorandum the committee addressed to it. There is no alternative but for the people's committees to listen to what the people's congress have to say. Any such issue proposed by a people's congress must be formulated into a memorandum at the present time and before the convening of the [basic]people's congress. The people's committees then have to receive these memorandums and sit down to discuss them.

Tell us what you want with the drinking water. Let it be clear. Someone appears from (Bin Juwwad) saying that the desalination plant is out of order, for example. That is it. The issue could be referred to the municipality of (Bin Juwwad) and Sirte. This [Bin Juwwad] was, excuse me, an Italian drinking bar, expanded by few exploitative shops, without any production or anything. Goods are imported from outside for the shops, and some cars pass by carrying some exploitative foreigner seeking a petrol station so that he can buy some petrol and find a cafe. This is (Bin Juwwad) originally; now you tell me that it is a city with 250,000 people. From the beginning it was not designed to be such. Where is science and where is the committee that is

responsible and that signed to say that (Bin Juwwad) is a place for a city and that it should expand to 250,000, to 500,000, and to 1 million; or that said that Tubruq is a city. Zuwwarah will be a city, Sirte Valley will be a city and Ajdabia will be a city. Ajdabia is a station for caravans which you have turned into a city after the revolution. Now we have to search for water for them. Since the beginning, experts have decided that it cannot be a city. Tubruq, which you are talking about, how many were in it? Ten houses of smugglers. Now it is a city with 500,000 people, and you are asking for drinking water and (?machinery) for it. From where? Science, experts, and the country have not decided that this will be a city. That is it. Whoever built in it shoulders his responsibility. Let it be short of even free water [hurr]. If your mood prompts you to live in this place, you can. However, we have no electricity, water, or supplies to bring to you, nor a transport system nor telephone. When you decide and tell the experts that a place is a city to be founded because water is available, as well as people and sources for living, then we will shoulder its responsibility.

However, when you see a place that was a cafe before the revolution with some shops selling to bypassing cars, and because you have money you bring trucks loaded with cement and build houses, and bring supplies from other cities, then it becomes a city and you ask for water. From where can we bring you water?

When the Libyan people receive a memorandum from (Bin Juwwad) in this form, they can argue that we had not decided that (Bin Juwwad) is a city liable to expansion, and it is not originally a city. When a memorandum comes from Tripoli, the Libyan people can say Tubruq is not a city and has no viability at all and we have no water. All of its life it was not a [word indistinct]; and even if it was destroyed tomorrow by Egyptian bombs, you would have to shoulder the responsibvility. I am not responsible for any building in Tubruq. Tubruq at any hour could be turned into barracks and trenches, missiles firing and bombs shelling. It will be saved from no calamity. Originally, this is a battlefield. Who said that Tubruq is a city? Count the houses that were in Tubruq before the revolution. Even there were some houses before the revolution; the defunct regime was deceiving you. Either you have water or a source for living [or not], [words indistinct] only distributed a few houses, ten or twenty. When I came after the revolution I asked: Where does water come from to you? They said we get it from Sirte. Where do supplies come from? They come from Benighazi. Why are you living here? one of them said he was a director. Director of who? Director of those people. So, in order to make him a director, they brought him people! And you? He said I am the doorman for the director in the directorate. The other, what are you doing here? He said I am the director's clerk. The other, what are you doing here? He said, I am managing the petrol station. The other, what are you doing? He said, I run the shop for teh benefit of those passing by. Then I said to them: Then you are just making money and you want to manage a city here. There is no city.

The people's committee in charge of implementing this resolution are to fix the charges about the consumption of water as follows: a charge of 50 dirhams shall be made per cubic meter for a maximum consumption of 25 cubic meters a month. A charge of 200 dirhams shall be made for every cubic metre of consumption over the maximum level. [words indistinct] If you want to economize in drinking water consumption, the one who can consume 1 cubic meter pays 50 dirhams in charges. If one consumes more than 50, then he pays 200 dirhams. [words indistinct] that is it. Be responsible for yourselves and economize in drinking water consumption. This committee is good and this is correct.

Well, there is a memorandum, law, or something like this, concerning the point of drinking water. Let the people's congresses discuss them [word indistinct]. These are housing and amenities, the [word indistinct] of education, work, study, and training in the positions of production. In the general mobilization there is nothing of this kind, work, study, and training at the positions of production. This resolution accepted [words indistinct]. Well, if this [word indistinct], this means that tomorrow a secondary school or a teachers institute is transferred to Jabal Hasan, lives in tents, trains him on the use of weapons, studies there and produces, drills wells, or lays down the pipes [words indistinct]. The students should not say tomorrow: No we are not going there, or their parents say, our sons will not go there. The teachers should not say: No we are not ready to live in a tent, and the boys say we will not live in a tent. This is what work, study, and training in the positions of production means. If you decide it, its implementation begins in this way.

Training, Technical Institutions

You have already decided on general mobilization. Tomorrow we take a university college and put it in another place, in tin huts, tents, or cottages. Put it at [word indistinct] today you will palm tree, train on arms, study. [as heard] This is study, training, and work at the sites of production. [words indistinct] An administration is transferred, a company is transferred, an establishment is transferred, a secretariat is transferred, an army camp is transferred [words indistinct]. This is the work, study, and training at the production sites. Where there is a production site, people transfer. If they are studying, they will study there; if they train on arms, they will train there. This is what this phrase means. [words indistinct] This should be submitted to the people's conferences and if it is decided upon, then no one will be able to oppose it. If you do not want it, do not approve it. This is coming from the majority of the municipalities, well then (?it should be decided at the level of each municipality). What else doctor? This should be submitted to the people's conferences in accordance with the explanation I have just given.

Expansion of the technical institutions and the concentration on vocational education within the context of the new educational structure:

This was not approved before? [passage indistinct] No this also was not approved and was demanded by 27 conferences in Benghazi, 2 conferences in (Ghiryan), (19?) conferences in Ghadamis, 4 conferences in (Marzaq), 5 conferences in [words indistinct] and 21 conferences in Tripoli. [passage indistinct]

I believe that the expansion of technical institutions was approved a long time ago, the expansion of the technical education base. But, the conferences perhaps [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] With regard to the educational structure,

in accordance with its approval in the previous session, some municipalities, according to their capabilities, have begun to implement it and other municipalities have not begun implementing it until now. The word expansion indicates that this indeed has been implemented, but theire is a need to expand it. In fact, this resolution was made at the previous session, and I believe that its repetition means a repetition [words indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Well this is a repetition then. Communications and maritime transport: the reshaping of the Libyan Arab Airlines and maritime transport. I do not understand what this means. Planning and the economy; the unification of the importation bodies [words indistinct]

A simple explanation of the unification of the importation bodies: There are basic people's committees. (?Their secretaries) constitute non-basic people's committees at the municipality level. Then there are general people's congresses which consist of the secretaries of the people's committees in these municipalities. In the end, a general people's committee should be formed, a qualitative, specialist committee. Let us suppose it specializes in economics and external trade. [passage indistinct] The general people's committee for the economy, the general people's committee for economics and external trade, some of this kind. But inside the Jamahiriyah there are dozens of companies, establishments, and bodies which wants to import. One imports raw materials for his factory, another imports a machine for his factory, one imports clothes, one imports sheep, one imports [word indistinct], one imports olive oil, one imports henna, one imports bananas, one imports sweets, one imports [words indistinct], all the things useful to society, with which we confront America and Israel. All these parties which import, now each one of them submits a request to the central bank to transfer money from my budget for abroad to buy with them (?Christmas trees); another demands money to buy [word indistinct] on the occasion of the Muslim's Christmas, (?the first for the Christians and the second for the Muslims); another requests a money for the purchase of sweets; another wants money to buy toys with the American flag on them. This way the bank receives requests; how many sides import [word indistinct]

There are 70, 80, 90 establishments, companies, parties, all have submitted requests to the central bank for money transfers [words indistinct]. Each side belongs to a certain secretariat; all the parties , establishments, belong to a certain secretariat. They should submit their requests to their secretariats [words indistinct] until all the secretariats complete their formulations. They transfer them to [word indistinct] specialist, to the general people's committee for importation and external trade, for instance, and say that these are all the requests of the parties which (?belong to us). The transfer is done in the name of the secretariats. In other words, (?it) receives three, four requests, four secretariats, five secretariats, each secretariat is followed by 20 establishments [words indistinct]

Trade

The committee responsible to Libyan people for external trade and imports revises all these requests and on the basis of the resolutions of the basic people's congresses decides that such a request is a first priority, another is a second priority, and another is a third priority. [passage indistinct]. Then what links our economic and external trade relations with abroad is this committee. The Libyan people can then tell this committee that they have decided to economically boycott Britain, America, and West Germany because they are enemies. When there are 100 organizations, (?you lose control over them). You will find 50 organizations importing from Germany. But this organization will say that the Libyan people have decided to boycott West Germany because it protects terrorists and because it is the enemy, as it supports the Israeli enemy, and because it is an American base.

We will prevent it from gaining benefit from anything. We will boycott it and deprive it of billions. Instead of that billion going to West Germany, the People's Committee for Economy and External Trade, in implementation of the policy of the Libyan people, decided at the basic people's congresses and drafted by the General People's congress, boycotts Germany. Thus these orders will go to North Korea and even China, but not West Germany, or they will go to Yugoslavia.

But now everyone says I import to the value of 1,000 dinars from Sweden, 5,000 dinars from Switzerland; another asks a trivial question on another matter. This is the meaning of the unification of the [word indistinct], the unification of importers.

Our economic relations with the world should be handled by one organization, led by the policy of the Libyan people [words indistinct]. It is they who could oppose many requests. They can turn down a request if it is one of consumption and the Libyan people said that consumer goods should not be imported.

That 5 million dinars that you spend on the purchase of henna, the Libyan people said if anyone wants henna let him plant it here in Libya. Because anyone who puts something on the market is like a merchant, he is not interested in the economy of the country. He imports from abroad, that is all. When an establishment is responsible for the installation, or what ever they call it, of course the marketing of these installations was wrong or these installations which you have [word indistinct].

What does an installation, a factory, means? It is not an organization that buys and sells. It is responsible for clothes. The people who work for an organization that imports clothes in most cases are not interested in the economy of the country, inasmuch as they are interested in your being satisfied with them because you have provided them with clothes. [as heard] The provision of clothes could be at the expense of the economy of the country, and at the expense of its future. It is said that anyone who demands something will find it: the one who wants nylon will find it as will the one who wants cotton, wool, silk, colorful clothes, small, or other clothes such as Al-Sadat's drip-dry suit [words indistinct].

Anyone who asks for anything finds it. He will say, oh well, those who are in charge of importing clothes are excellent, promote them again, and even raise their salaries. Why? Because any clothes they want they can find. You took your money and give it to other countries of the world [words indistinct]. If you have money and give it to someone and tell him to buy you something he will buy you anything. He will bring the milk of the ghoul in

cans, like rose milk. it is a matter of money, that is all [words indistinct].

(?Offer) according to the need. I explained this before in Sabha at the General People's Congress on the al-Fatih anniversary and I am not going to say it again. The recording exists, play it on the radio and anyone who did not hear it, let him hear it.

Social security, the transfer of services to the fund, we did not forget this, the (?productivty) and opening of branches for it in the municipalities, this is [words indistinct].

Oil, support the [word indistinct] projects? What does this mean? What do they mean by this resolution?

[Unidentified speaker] As regards what is meant by supporting the Ras Zanuf projects, during the visit carried out by the secretaries of the people's congresses in Banghazi, it became clear that the first stage of the project was completed. The Jamahiriyah needs the completion of this project in order to cover the other projects for industrial self-sufficiency. The Ras Zanuf projects are still delayed in the second and the third stage; they are the ones which will supply industrial projects with raw materials such as ethylene and other materials.

[Unidentified speaker] Perhaps he means the second stage, the completion — Ras Zanuf has other stages, I think the second and third which have not been completed. The basic people's congress met in Ras Zanuf and (?appealed) to the people's congress at the Jamahiriyah level on the basis of supporting and completing this project up to its third stage, I think, and some of the second. Several television program studied the projects and yesterday maybe there was a seminar.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What do you mean by it? What do you mean by supporting it?

[Unidentified speaker] What is meant by supporting is the completion of the remaining stage — two and three of the projects — until the raw material with which we will operate the factories in the Jamahiriyah is made available. The support refers to material support or support through the implementation of the current existing project, from income from the existing project, that is the first stage, can complete the remaining project. [as heard]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] But doctor.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [passage indistinct] The oil secretariat should present a memorandum to the basic people's congresses explaining what the second stage means which, if I understood it, the complex in Ra's Zanur now transforms the oil into a material whose name I do not know. What is its name? Eythylene. All right, all right. This material is considered a raw material for other industries. The stage we have now reached is the middle stage between crude oil and industry. We transformed the crude oil, which is extracted from the earth into a new material called eythylene. On this material tens or hundreds of industries are based; there are 300-500 derivatives. These derivatives should be written in a memorandum and distributed to the people's congresses stating that if you complete the second stage you will establish a group of factories around Ra's Zanuf to use the raw material produced by Ra's Zanuf in other industries — in the making of utensils, plastic, cars, [word indistinct], tables, clothes, pens, all these things are made from this material.

As for general reports, we have nothing to do with these general reports. The people's congress will read them and discuss them.

Administrative Control

As for enlarging the central apparatus for administrative control and the audit bureau — I do not know how you will do it. Then there is the creation of the people's follow-up apparatus. I will explain this. The creation of a people's follow-up apparatus — now there is planning and follow-up. The people's committee for planning also carries out the follow-up, like there is an audit bureau...Excuse me I have forgotten you for the second time. You raised your hand and...The audit bureau follows up and controls financial spending, the financial aspect. The administration control will supervise the progress of administration to see if there has been a deviation from laws and resolutions of the general administration. The people's committees for planning, economy and planning, has a follow-up. Planning means there is follow-up. It follows the projects. The first project [word indistinct] the production ratio in this is so much, this is idle, this is not operating at full capacity, was so and so accomplished, and so and so [word indistinct], this was completed. In the end it submits a report. In any country, the government (?presents to parliament a report) which says this is the result of the follow-up. But the people's committees which are planning now, planning for a project for instance, or the economy in general, is the one which follows this up. Consequently there is no assurance that the follow-up is fair.

The one who plans and draws up the planning policy which is approved by the people's congresses and he who drafts them or helps the people's congresses by explaining to them how planning is done because the committees consist of planning specialists, they themselves do the follow-up. This is to a certain degree similar to the board of a company which carries out the consultation and the implementation. The consultant should be one thing and the company which implements is another matter and the one who does the follow-up is another — to supervise them. Thus a new people's apparatus should be created, people's committees for instance or anything, along the lines of the people's apparatuses, the audit bureau, the central apparatus for administrative supervision, the creation of a people's follow-up committee, call it what you like. They will follow up planning. One draws up the plan, another implements it, and a third who did not take part either in the planning or in the implementation should follow up, only supervise. Because if the one who drew up the plan is the one who supervises he will make the result correspond to his planning so that they do not say his planning was wrong. If the one who implements also supervises he will try to make the supervision agree with the implementation in order to show that there was nothing wrong with the implementation. But the supervisor whould be an independent party.

Things needing explaining are the memoranda of the [words indistinct] offer in accordance with the need as we have explained

at a previous time. The unification of the importation sides (?whose memorandum is before you), the unification of the importation sides (?whose memoradum is before you), the unification of the importation sides in accordance with my explanation now — the decision is for the people's congress. They decide or do not decide, they reject or do not reject, the idea is this: the recovery of society's funds from individuals, installations, and general companies. This does not concern you.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Reviewing the criteria of those elected to the basic people's congresses and the people's committees: Some time ago, the people's congresses decided those elected to membership of a people's committee must be a technician, a specialist, a university graduate, etc. In my personal view, experience has taught us that such people perhaps would not be the right choice. A person who can neither read nor write may be able to render a service to the people, or to carry out the decision of a people's congress better than a technocrat, an expert, or someone we think is educated or a graduate, and who would be a democrat after all.

At that time, it was necessary to lay down rules; but this is against democracy. Any citizen can be a member of a people's committee, even if he or she is illiterate. If people choose such a person to be member of the people's committee, well then, he is chosen.

Death Penalty

Reviewing the death penalty: We have spoken about it in Sebha, and those who do not understand the issue could acquaint themselves with the cassette in the radio station and consider it an explanatory memorandum. I told you that I personally am against the death penalty, but at this moment, at this stage, there are things, there are cases where those involved must be liquidated. Besides, at this stage, we cannot encourage the enemies of the people, the enemies of the people's power, and petty adventurers who would become daring because the death penalty would not be there any more.

Likewise, military laws have their own measures in all countries, and are not concerned by this subject. For instance, a soldier fleeing from the battlefield after laying down his weapons must be immediately executed. Otherwise, anyone would be able to abandon his weapons and go. Laying down rules regarding those who return from abroad, this has only one point; how to discuss it? There is the case of Libyans who were in Libya and then left for one reason or another, and now they return to Libya. In this case, we say welcome to them. Another case: A non-Libyan Arab who wants to live in Libya, to become a Libyan citizen: We say to him, O.K. welcome. You already have decided on this. Where is the dispute or the problem then? The problem is that a Libyan having left Libya and returned looks for a tribal chief and ask him to testify that he is the son of so and so, from the family of so and so, whose father went abroad at the time of the Italians to a certain place, leaving me, a small boy. Then another one comes saying the same thing, and the tribal chief makes up a file and comes to the Department of Justice saying: These people are from my tribe, 100 persons returning from abroad, and I testify that they belong to my tribe. But other people may come and say: Ah, so and so is capable of securing a certificate of nationality from the Department of Justice. They would go to the same chief and say: Please, I have no tribe, I cannot find a guarantor. Could you be my guarantor? Then a non-Libyan arab might come, a non-Libyan arab wanting to live in Libya might come, but instead of coming and saying: I am an arab and I come to Libya according to laws, and I want to be an Arab here, instead of this he says to himself that he might not be accepted and goes to so and so saying to him: I am from such a tribe, accept me in your tribe. The tribal chief then would bring another 100 persons.

The person engaging in such practices must be deprived of his freedom. When free, such a tribal chief would constitute a harm to society. He would constitute a party, a tribe from nothing; he would be a guardian for people.

[Unidentified speaker] There is an important point related to the issue of compensation for Italy's occupation of Libya and the Libyan arab people's right to file suits to get compensation.

Compensation, Reparation

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The objective of submitting this at people's congresses is to tell Italy that if it does not compensate Libyans for the damage inflicted on them as a result of the country being occupied — and they have not given us a reply regarding all the Libyans whom they took to Italy — thousands whose fate is unknown. [sentence as heard] Where are their sons, their sons' sons, their grandchildren, their granchildren's children [words indistinct]? Did you burn them, kill them, execute them, sell them to another country? If they are dead where did you bury them, where are their graves [word indistinct]? This is a crime [word indistinct]. Germany is still paying its debts for the crimes committed by Hitler. The whole world regarded him as a criminal, it allied itself against Hitler and destroyed his country, because, they said, he was putting Jews in ovens. Well, there are thousands of Libyans who were taken by Italy, maybe they were put in ovens [words indistinct]. We are fighting Italy alone; we will take our revenge. How can it take thousands of Libyans and their fate become unknown.

[Words indistinct] we have a dispute over borders since 1900, and the Suez Canal agreement which [words indistinct] the 1956 war goes back to 1888. Has not the past gone and ended? [passage indistinct]. All right, they took thousands of Libyans in this century. Every Libyan family now — we are now putting Italy in the dock. Either Italy will do all this in an amicable and peaceful way — compensate us and give us an answer regarding the Libyans it took [word indistinct] and the things it stole from Libya, antiquities and manuscripts — they must return these — or at this meeting of the people's congresses and after the time given to Italy, Libyans will act. Everyone will act as they wish [words indistinct]. We can take an Italian as a captive — that is that — and we will announce that we have taken one italian in exchange for a [word indistinct] at least bring a Libyan out. Where did you bury him or put him [words indistinct]? Hence, if someone has suffered from Italy he can confiscate Italian property — can [word indistinct] Italian property. Let relations between us be like this; demand revenge and take whatever you can. If Italy does not want our relations to deteriorate to this extent, it has to work with us and decide to compensate us and return what was stolen from Libya. [sentence indistinct]

There is a precedent. The former German chancellor, Adenauer, compensated Israelis for Hitler's crimes. The present-day Italians, Craxi, should compensate us for Mussolini's crimes and the ones before him.

[Unidentified speaker] This is related to the issue of compensation and the Libyans' right to file suit [words indistinct], and a memorandum must be issued.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The Foreign Ministry submits a report on the smuggling of Falashas to the occupied territories. All right, how are they trying 'Umar al-Tayyib, Numayri's deputy, and his group who smuggled the Falasha. The smuggler number one is the severed tail, Numayri. [passage indistinct] This quick review of the agenda must be done in the way we did so that it will be clear to the people's congresses. You, who have attended this meeting, [words indistinct]. Most of the people's congresses the proceedings of this discussion and meeting. This concerns [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] Regarding the basic people's congress, the secretariat or, more precisely, the secretary of the basic people's congress will be responsible for presenting an explanatory memorandum regarding any resolution passed by the congress. In view of [words indistinct] during the days of the congresses being held, the secretary will be responsible and will not be free. Therefore, it will be difficult to present any memorandum. In this case we go back to the citizen himself, to the one who makes decisions, and ask him to present a memorandum. I do not know whether it would be right to ask him to present a memorandum, and, if he refused, would his resolution be droped or not. Please clarify.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] From the beginning, when this member raises his hand in people's congress and has an opinion; what is he? [word indistinct] Opinion and issuing a law of where did you get this. He sits down and explains it to us and you (?discuss). This way the congresses continue with their work and proceed to pass resolutions and record this member's remarks.

Budget, Planning

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Word indistinct] the 1986 budget, we have the 5-year development plan which ended in 1985, 1981-85. What will we do after this plan? Shall we start another plan or not? I do not consider the previous plan a [word indistinct]. It is not regarded as a plan in revolutionary terms. Traditionally, it could be called a plan as in any traditional country — this is called a 5-year plan and another is a 10-year plan. There is the previous budget and the coming budget, from year to year — and they call it a plan. However, the revolution rejects this method and does not consider it a plan. I gave you an example; it was Stalin who invented the 5-year plan. He transformed the Soviet Union from an agricultural country into an industrial one in 5 years.

After this, the world began to depend on 5-year plan methods. Everyone started clamoring: 5-year plan, 5-year plan [words indistinct]. Since then the 5-year plan became a tradition; any country which was a 5-year plan does not do anything. A 5-year plan means mobilizing specific capabilities. Stalin [words indistinct] the Soviet Union into an industrial country, because it was a backward agricultural country. He mobilized capabilities over 5 years and slaughtered millions of people who opposed this plan; it is said that he slaughtered 5 million — according to [word indistinct] — people who opposed the 5-year plan in order to reach this great objective, namely transforming the Soviet Union into an industrial country.

If it was not for that method the Soviet Union would have remained backward like China and India; like any of those large countries which cannot face up to America. The Soviet Union is the only country that can confront America, since because of this plan it was able to reach an advanced stage in a short time. Generally, in revolutionary terms, the 5-year or 10-year and other plans mean something other than known here, something other than the Libyan 5-year plan of 1981-85. This is not a plan at all. Five years have passed and every year [words indistinct] remarks that the Libyan woman's role is not present in a principal way in this conference. How do we interpret this. [passage indistinct]. She is sitting at home; she is not sitting here. The remark is well in place. Restrictions have been removed on the part of people's democracy and even the laws promulgated under the revolution and people's authority. Masses are masses and the state of the masses comprises men and women. But women have internal shortcomings inherited from the times of their oppression. Even those who have a right in court, and the law allows them to go to court, can say that she does not want to go to court and leaves herself at a man's mercy.

I was talking about wealth [words indistinct] during 1986, 1987 and 1988 until 1990, for example, for 1 year, 2 years, 5 years, and for any number of years. I am talking about what we need; what Libya needs. I am talking about Libyans. I am talking about myself. Firstly, the 1986 budget. [passage indistinct]. Each sector has estimated its 1986 budget, and it was 1.7 billion dinars. That means they need 1.7 billion dinars to implement the development projects which these committees want. [passage indistinct]

If we prepare one year's budget we would need 1.7 billion, and if we want to prepare a 2-year plan, 1986-88, and we multiply the 1.7 billion by two we get about 3.5 billion; that is 3.5 billion dinars that would be needed for 2 years. If we want to prepare a 5-year plan, we multiply it by five — we would need 8.5 billion dinars.

(?I mean) this year you may have 1.7 billion in your hands. How would you divide it up? [words indistinct] health, poultry, [word indistinct] palm, industry, health [as heard], schools; anything that is needed [words indistinct]. The 1.7 billion will be divided among them in 1986.

On the other hand, we collect 3.5 billion dinars and divide it over 2 years [words indistinct]; but let us say that in 2 years, 1986-87, there are 3.5 billion dinars. Or let us say we prepare a 5-year plan. We spend 8.5 billion dinars, that means we would have 8.5 billion dinars for 5-years [words indistinct] and we spend it over 5 years. What do we do with this 8.5 billion? [passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Another 5-year plan: When we say that in 5 years it will turn into an industrial state, it means that most of the money we make in 5 years and that totals 80 billion dinars we must transfer for industry. this is an industrial plan. We take 5,000, 6,000, or 7,000 and transfer it to industry, or as you said, we turn into an agricultural state. Five years and Libya would

become a world farm.

When we talk about available revenues we, in fact, mean the price of the oil and nothing else. What you must realize is that you must know that you have nothing but oil, and so far you have not realized that you have nothing but oil. The day when the price of oil is reduced your money is reduced as well as your revenues; from all Libya's revenues to everyone's revenue. When the oil is not sold at all, all Libya's revenue is cut off; even your wages are cut off, because your wages now come from oil and the wages of Libya as a state also come from oil. The task before you is to turn oil into another inexhaustible material. You do not seem to understand this. How many years have I been screaming and telling you that you have nothing but oil? I beg you to turn oil into substitutes, make substitutes for oil. Sell the oil now and (build?) industry; sell the oil now and run the agriculture.

You have estimated the budget of 1986 between 1.7 billion. [as heard] Does it really mean that all these secretariats might need 1.7 billion [word indistinct] 1986, next year? But the assessments say that in 1986 we will get 1,3 billion i.e., 400 short. It is probable that 1987 will attain the same figure, 1.3 billion and the year after that, and it is possible for a number of years that the amount we could allocate for the transformation is approximately 1,300 [as heard]. Therefore the revenues in 1986 could be 1.3 billion. if we add them for 2 years it will be 2.6 billion; for 5 years 5 times is 6.5 billion. in other words, what will be achieved in fact, is that you will have 1986 in your own hands, money in your own hands, 1.3 billion dinars. If you add to it the sum of the year after it will be 2.6 billion. You could run a plan for two years with 2,600 which you expect to be in your hand. What can you run for 2,600? you will say 2,000 will be turned to industry and the 600 for agriculture, or vice-versa, or no industry and no agriculture; with one we buy bananas and the other we buy clothes or foodstuff and so forth.

Or you may say we shall make a 5-year plan with 6.5 billion dinars. In 5 years we will have 6.5 billion, dinars. What are we going to do with it? This is clear. It means that in 5 years you could have 6 billion. It could possibly be 7 billion. Because the assessments make the average figure in expectation of any emergency with regard to the oil crisis, it might become cheaper, or could not be bought, or a war breaks out. Anything of this sort might occurr: a fire might break out in the oil fields in some wells that would hinder [production], the weather might change, hurricanes might hinder exports. It is therefore possible for you to have in your hand 7 billion dinars within 5 years. You can draw up a 5-year plan with that money, 7 billion dinars. Henceforth, we decided what to do with this money: come on, decide on a 5-year plan. You will say 5 billion for the industry, and 2 billion for agriculture; or 2 billion only for industry and 5 billion for agriculture, provided you do not go over this figure.

With this available scope, you will say by God, this does not suit us; 1.3 billion does not suit us for 1986 because what we needis at least 1.7 billion. All right, where will you get the rest from? Or you may say that in 2 years, we will not have 2.6 billion, we must have 3 or 4 billion — a 2-year plan. Or you may say that for a period of 5 years we must have 10 billion dinars and not 6 or 7 billion; we must arrange for a further 3 billion dinars.

So much for the number one operation. As for number two, let us assume that we employ the Libyans who do not earn wages; the Libyans who really do not earn wages are the students. If we assume that we give the students a salary, but unlike a salary by foreign companies, say the student takes a salary of 50 dinars [words indistinct] 80 dinars, if the student is employed for 50, 60, 70, or 80 dinars per month and the students carry out the transformation plan for 1986 or 1986-87; or during the 5 years, the amount for 1986 will be 1,174 billion and for 2 years it will 2,384, 5 years 5.87 billion. [words indistinct]. Instead of spending 1,300 if we employ the students, instead of spending 1.7 billion in 1986, we will spend less, 1.174 billion. What does it mean? Eh? If we employ the students for 2 years, instead of spending 6.5 billion dinars we will spent 2.384 billion, and over 5 years 5.87 billion. These are the choices we have.

A choice that the Libyans carry out the implementation of the projects by the Libyans who earn their salaries, it is they who implement the transformation budget for 1986, or the 2-year plan or the 5-year plan. In the first year we spend 600 million and in 2 years this figure is doubled, and over 5 years you multiply it by five. If we employ the Libyans who do not receive salaries and give them a salary less than that of the salaries of the companies and foreign manpower, we will not save 600 million in the first year, but less than that of course; i.e. one-third of this amount. It is possible to save 400 million instead of 600 million. Thus in 2 years, we will save 800 million, in 5 years, five times four.

Tunesia

You consume 66,000 metric tonnes of olive oil a year, and you produce 3,000 metric tons. You import 63,000 metric tons. From where? From Tunisia. When our Tunisian brothers treated us shabbily, we decided to punish the Tunisian Government. I personally said: We are not buying olive oil from Tunisia. Where then are we going to buy it they said? From Italy, Spain, or from I do not know where. It is not feasible to punish an Arab state and then benefit the Spanish state, Spain which is going to recognize the Israelis soon, or the Italians with whom we have an account to settle. I said no to depriving Tunisia and...but it would have been a good thing if only the prices of olive oil were benefitting the Tunisian people; in fact, it goes to exploiters and contractors. How can I benefit Spain and Italy. We can do without olive oil, we said, but you shouted: we want olive oil, olive oil. On the one hand you insult Tunisia and you were prepared for war, and — well, when I speak about Tunisia I am not speaking about all Tunisia, I speak about the Tunisian Government — and on the other hand you say: we want olive oil. We have an account to settle with Italy and then you say: Where is olive oil. Well, oil is in Italy. About Spain you say: How are they going to recognize the enemy? They are this and that; and then you ask for oil. Oil is in Spain. You fight them with words and you give them gold! Here there is no need to be an economic specialist; these are obvious things that everyone knows.

Imports

I mean, if you are going to cut the consumption of these things, then decide it. If you cut imports by half you would save 500

million [Libyan dinars] for 1986, and about 1 billion in 2 years, that is 1986-1987. You would save more than 2 billion over the coming 5 years.

The money saved can go to Libyans in the form of loans, and everyone would do as he likes: build a farm, or a cistern, or marry five or even six wives, or build a two-storey house. You would be free. The fact is that no one is being bound by the Islamic Shari'a, and even those who are calling for the rule of Shari'a are not implementing it. Shari'a is not easy, but because the Shari'a does not prohobit marrying several wives, it is all right then: four, five, ten. Because you want the implementation of tradition set by the prophet, well, the prophet married 11. Preachers in mosques speak about the Sunna of the prophet; all right then, let it be the tradition set by the prophet. But the prophet fought the infidels, and you are giving them gold. We have given consideration only to the other side of the Sunna, the sweet side of it.

Once again I say that the imports budget for 1986 needs 1 billion dinars. It will need 2 billion for the next 2 years, and 4.5 billion for the next 5 years. You can decide the imports budget yourself. What is the imports budget? It means foodstuff, clothes, and other items we buy from abroad. Do without half of the imports and you will save 500 million for next year, 1 billion over 2 years, and 2 billion over the next 5 years.

Security, Armed Forces

The next point is the armed people. Let us suppose that Libya needs 100,000 persons under arms at one time and suppose we have 1 million Libyans trained in the use of arms. This would make 5 groups each consisting of 100,000 persons. [as heard] If each group stays under arms, then the first 100,000 go and another 100,000 replace them. This means that in a year each of us would spend 2 and 1/2 months under arms. Sorry. If we are 500,000 trained people and want 100,000 under arms, then we would have 5 groups comprising 100,000 each. If each group spends 2 and 1/2 months it would make one year; therefore, in a year each 100,000 carry arms for 2 and 1/2 months, and they then leave and are replaced by another 100,000, in shifts under arms. This would go on year in year out, and every year each of us would spend 2 and 1/2 months under arms.

This naturally supposes training for everybody, every year, so as not to forget the use of weapons. Let us now suppose that we reach 1 million armed and trained persons; then instead of 2 and 1/2 months, the period under arms becomes 1 month. This means that one spends only 1 month under arms a year. As the population grows and the number of persons trained increases the period under arms gets shorter. While in other states people spend 2 years, 15 months, or 3 years under conscription, with everyone serving 2 or 3 years, with the armed people we would spend only 1 month under arms a year. But let us suppose 2 months. We want things to be clear. We are now waiting for the results of the training program which is now under way. No one can say: I work in the morning then let me undergo training in the morning. This would be treason. It would be like running away from work, as if one would be working for Italy, for instance. But Libyans would be working for themselves.

We are supposed to go for weapons training for a few hours every day if we are to be able to confront America, the Israelis, and all these idiots. All this is to [word indistinct] on arms. This is the idea of an armed people. First, the general training program must continue like a clock, and every Libyan must know on what day he has weapons training and he must not reduce them, nor should he be called over the radio, punished, pursued, or deprived of anything. If you have a legitimate excuse put it forward, if you do not have a legitimate excuse you must go naturally at the hours fixed for you on a monthly or weekly basis, like going to a mosque if you are a mosque goer, or like you go to the market. Just as you go the market, you must go to the place of training. This way the armed people will emerge. From now on we can begin. We can say let us have 50,000 men or 100,000 men to carry arms for 2 months. They do their work responsibly and another 100,000 come.

We can say we want 50,000 men under arms every day only, then the period under arms gets shorter. The 50,000 would carry arms for 1 month or 1 and 1/2 months, then they are replaced by another 50,000 and so forth. So one gets one's turn every 2 of 3 years. This is the easiest thing. Better than your occupation or the slavery that used to be. A 2-year service and that is all.

Lack of Arab Aid

I must declare that the Arab states have not contributed to the great artificial river [project to bring water from the southern oases] despite all the repeated promises — I mean the states that have the means: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE. We declare that these states have failed to contribute to the great artificial river, despite the fact that they have assets worth billions in Jewish-owned banks in America. They have not contributed even with a 1 billion loan [currency not specified] to the great artificial river, a loan that would be paid back later by the Libyan people from the production of the river.

These are not states [words indistinct]; they have billions deposited in banks in America and Europe benefiting Zionism and the enemies of the Arab nations: Americans and the pro-Israeli Western states. And we have frequently sent delegates to them; the People's Congresses sent them a people's delegation and there were promises, and so on, but now we are obliged to say that they have failed to contribute to the great artificial river.

Hard Currency

Traveling abroad: On every journey you take out 10 million dinars as a result of visits abroad by Libyans. In one year you take out 1 hundred million. If you wanted to save, you would save 100 million for 1986 and this is added to the budget, and in 2 years 200 million, in 5 years 500 million, and so forth.

Some group brought me information telling me that when an Israeli goes abroad on vacation he pays $500 in taxes. They tell him, if you go abroad give us $500 and put it in the treasury, in return for your going abroad because this is your land, they tell him, and you do not go out of the promised land. He accepts and pays $500, he gives it to the treasury and goes.

Come and say to the Libyan pay 500 [words indistinct] You take

out 100 million every year; you can run a factory with this sum or agriculture [words indistinct].

Libyans go abroad. Why do they go abroad? What is the secret that makes you go abroad? They say you (?buy) gold [words indistinct]. The money you spend abroad and with which you buy gold from abroad is twice as much; the gold is not necessary; the 100 million is very worthwhile for you, the amount you take out [words indistinct] invested in Ghana, it has goldmines and you have a mineral company, its capital is $(?600 million).

How do you take out 10 million dinars every month and say we are saving and we are carrying out our duty? Is this the duty and is this the bread and butter and the general mobilization? Imagine with 10 million dinars you can run something every month, a factory every month, or a farm every month. I mentioned to you very important factories for 2 or 3 millions per year.

You spend 10 million dinars abroad every month and you do not spend it in Libya. How can the people shoulder their responsibility? Well?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] As I told you, the question of tourism is extremely important. If we want to build our national economy and our strong economic power, then we should not spend 10 million [dinars] monthly abroad at all. If there are things you need to get from abroad, then find a way to get them from abroad, such as asking the Libyan people's bureaus abroad to bring you the things you need.

Concentrate on internal tourism. You do not know Libya. There are things in Libya to see which excel anything in Europe a thousand times. It has mountains, deserts, plains and all the scenery you want. If you want to meet with foreigners, ask them to come here. Bring them to see their [word indistinct] [Al-Qadhdhafi says laughingly]. Bring them here and they will come personally.[as heard]

If you want anything, the people's bureaus can bring them. Then Libya has sufficient natural features. If you want to meet with the foreigners, let them come here and you permit them to come here and that is all. But it is wrong to take 100 million dinars per year abroad. This would undermine the economy. To take 10 million dinars per month out is something that cannot be acceptable at all.

[Al-Qadhdhafi apparently addresses somebody] You want to ask a question? But I have not finished talking yet.

[Unidentified speaker] What makes our kinsmen and loved ones rush to travel is connected with the importation committee's activities. Things which can be bought from Bulgaria or Turkey for 3 or 4 dinars, are sold here in Libya for 60 dinars or 70 dinars. What is the reason for the high cost of living? If this is due to customs duty, it should not be that high.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Let us hear what the secretary of the General People's Committee for economy has to say about this? Is this true? Please explain this matter to us.

[Secretary for the economy] This is not true at all. [commotion in background]

[Same unidentified speaker] Brother commander. Let me give you an example. Take fur. Those who go to Morocco buy it for about 9 dinars and 12 dinars. But it is sold here for 70 dinars. [commotion in background] It is there in our markets and the price tags are on them and you can see them.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Let us hear what the secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries has to say. Let him reply and then you have your turn to talk.

[Secretary for the economy] The products and their qualities are well-known. They are classed into grades. When we buy, we buy grade 1 goods according to special specifications. We buy well-known goods. What we buy we buy from well-known and recognized companies according to special specifications and everything they export is exported according to these specifications. Those who go to folk markets the goods they find there are rejects, they have been rejected by the companies because they cannot be exported. These things you see in a folk market in Morocco are rejects which the manufacturing companies refuse to export. [commotion in background]

[Same unidentified speaker] This is unreasonable.

[Al-Qadhdhafi addressing the secretary for the economy] If you buy a suit from abroad, for how much do you sell it to the people? Let him answer.

[Secretary for the economy] If we buy it for 3 dinars, we sell it for 4 and 1/2 dinars or for 5 dinars.

[Same unidentified speaker] It is not correct. [commotion in the background] Take another example. Take Seiko watches. Abroad they are sold for 10 dinars a watch, and sometimes for 6 dinars. But here they are sold for 40 dinars and 45 dinars.

[Secretary for the economy] We have nothing at all that is sold for 40 dinars.

[Same unidentified speaker] They they are sold for 35 dinars.

[Secretary for the economy] If the issue concerns watches and such things, then this is a different matter.

[Same unidentified speaker] This proves a lack of control by the Economy Secretariat over the markets and shops.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I wish to make a general remark. When things come from abroad say costing 5 dinars, and are brought to the market where it is sold for 7 dinars, the 2 dinars are customs duties. It does not matter which country they are brought from, even from Ceylon. The 2 dinars go to the state's treasury. It is the citizen's contribution to the general budget in an indirect manner. This is the philosphy behind customs and taxes.

When the government is feudalist and opposed to the masses, it spends these taxes and duties on the police, prisons, suppression and on tightening the government's grip on citizens. Hence frequently, citizens try to dodge these taxes and duties saying,

why should I give them to the government's treasury to increase the number of police. But when the treasury belongs to the Libyan people and you pay 2 dinars extra, you must rest assured that this returns to you in the commodities budget, by which rice and grains and clothes are bought or factories are run or guns are bought. This is a general remark which you must understand. Any increased taxes or duties in Libya are actually used to increase your budget, the commodities budget that is before you, the school budget, the hospital budget. They come back to you. This is a matter we must accept without argument or controversy.

The other remark I wish to make, is that the Libyan people can decide that such commodities be sold at cost price. Say one commodity is bought from Europe for 5 dinars. The cost of transport ans storage are then calculated. Say this cost 1 dinar. Then it should be sold for 6 dinars. The Libyan people can do this.

But there is a revenue which consists of such differences in price. It consists of such taxes and duties and customs.

[Al-Qadhdhafi addresses the secretary for the economy] How much annually do we get in customs and taxes?

[Secretary for the economy] [Passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It should be sufficient to meet salaries, which should not be met from the oil. Salaries should be met from what we all pay in taxes and customs duties. All these resources are called sovereignty revenue. The sovereignty revenue should be enough to meet salaries. We must not seek to pay for salaries from the oil revenue. The revenue from oil should be used only for development and for the reserve.

How much are the sovereignty revenues? [words indistinct] Salaries should not be paid out from oil [income]. Rather, salaries should be paid out from what we all pay in the form of customs, the goods we make and charges [words indistinct]. When we add all these things together it gives us what is called sovereignty revenues. These revenues should cover the payment of salaries. We should not pay salaries out of oil [income]. Oil should be for development and reserves only.

We now probably spend 1 billion dinars on salaries, out of which 400 [million] are from sovereignty revenues, which are taxes, customs, and charges. While the 600 million shortage you should take from oil [as heard]. If you want, this thing costs 5 and it sells for 5 for instance; these 400 millions you should understand that there is [word indistinct] [sentence as heard].

Matter, as scientists say, cannot be created out of nothing. Nothing wastes; it evaporates into space, then it condenses again; if it burns it creates energy, energy once again turns to gases, solid, liquid matter, or whatever. However, it is not wasted. [words indistinct] The 400 million I have just mentioned, achieved from these, can become only 200 or 300 million.

[Indistinct interventions from the floor].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Correct. Who can understand when 1 million speak simultaneously?

[Indistinct intervention from the floor]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Let one person alone answer me. When, no, not you (?Ali al-Mukhtar) you should not speak. When we deduct the 400 million which are (?collected) every year from the sovereignty revenue [words indistinct]. All right, answer me.

[Indistinct words from the floor]

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] the wrongdoing is by the importer. He goes abroad and imports the goods at any price they tell him and brings them here [words indistinct]. The middlemen involved, in this article, dear leader, we said the unification of the importation sides. [sentence as received] The unification of the sides regarding the import of goods is indeed a good idea which will be implemented, God willing. Because any company which goes abroad ...[speaker changes thought] It enters any state and takes it in (?cars), hotels, and I don't know what. He accepts any price they offer and he purchases the goods.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Libya is supposed to be the cheapest country in the world because there is no exploitation. Exploitation is what [words indistinct]. When a merchant sells in the market, we say this pair of glasses costs this paper. We go and increase the employees [words indistinct]. When we come to buy the glasses from the merchant the next day, we give him a paper as is the custom. He says to me: No, the price of the glasses now equals two papers. It is as though the increase you gave the employees forced you to increase it to the merchant who does not produce anything. He sits in his place and increases the price of goods. Any country which has private trade has collapsed, especially in this economic crisis, because the merchants want to make a profit and people are in need. They increase prices, the state increases wages, prices are increased, and bankruptcy then takes place and the state falls [words indistinct].

Had there been private trade, you would have seen what state Libya would have been in. And had there been contractors, commission agents, contract clerks, you would have left the country a long time ago which would have been bankrupt. You would have gone because the socialist measures implemented in Libya were the ones which prevented this. Egypt today is in the worst condition because there has been a retreat to a great extent from socialist measures implemented in the days of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. Egypt has never faced such a crisis.

Prices

[Unidentified speaker] Prices, indeed, brother leader. We are neither attacking nor blaming the people's committee for the economy. There is nothing between us and it. But the issue indeed, brother leader, is that the prices are frightfully high in relation to their original price.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Who puts up the prices?

[Speaker] I am certain that there is a force [words indistinct] which is violating the socialist resolutions [words indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, who puts up the prices of imported goods?

[Speaker] First the factories. Fuel, fuel, brother leader...

[Al-Qadhdhafi interrupting] I am asking you: Who is increasing prices?

[Speaker] One moment. This is the start, brother leader...

[Al-Qadhdhafi interrupting] Who puts them up?

[Speaker] The starting point, fuel...

[Al-Qadhdhafi interrupting] Who puts them up? Which side is increasing the price? We want to know it and make it account for this.

[Speaker] (?The committee) for the economy.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The economy?

[Speaker] The economy.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Well.

[Speaker] And the committees formed [words indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This increased cost, where does it go?

[Speaker] It comes at the expense of the citizen, dear leader.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Tell me, where does it go?

[Speaker] In the end, dear leader [words indistinct] but I am unable to buy it. (?Why for instance, do we buy it in Bulgaria and find written on it made in Romania?)

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is another matter [words indistinct] This is a third question. First, who puts up the price?

[Speaker] The economy, brother leader.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] You said the economy.

[Speaker] Yes.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] You said the economy.

[Speaker] Yes.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Well, then we said where does the increased cost go? We found it goes to the Libyan people, to the treasury of the Libyan people (uproar from the floor). Where, then, does it go?

[Speaker] One moment, one moment, brother leader. I will answer you. Brother leader, in your guidance to the General People's Congress, and at this hall, sorry in Sabha, you pointed out [speaker changes thought], you held a pen in your hand and asked how did this committee hear of this pen factory and went and signed a contract with it. Now the delegation formed to sign agreements and purchasing contracts face more than one question and they are indeed the beneficiaries and probably have acounts abroad.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Why do you not hold them accountable?

[Speaker] They will be made to account [words indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Generally, you can decide whatever is necessary. The popular committees are obliged to implement the decisions. Anyone who does not you bring him to account and make him pay whether customs or excise duty, or taxes or (?ban) him from importing anything from abroad. [sentence as heard] Unfortunately, we are still working for colonialism. We are still (?newly developed), billions (?paid) to West German British, Italian, and American companies which are sometimes subsidiaries of Israeli quarters or owned by Israelis. [Words indistinct] Western Europe, and America. The companies with whom contracts are signed primarily belong to this colonialist world which is hostile to us. Most tourism comes from these countries. Even a spare which you buy is imported from a colonialist state.

Relations With Western States

Our relations must be reexamined with the Western states which are hostile to us particularly FRG, Britain, and America who give the Israelis full support and which are hostile to the Arab nation in general and the Libyan Arab people in particular and conspire against us. We must deprive and punish them economically.

You can actually increase your salaries because the salaries that used to be paid to the aliens now can be paid to you provided you work. But, most of the Libyan work force is out of work now [words indistinct]. If this shirt is worth 5 dinar, we sell it to you for 10. Why do we take 5 more from you? It is to pay the alien you want to be here to serve you. If you want to be served by an alien, you should pay 10 dinars for a shirt which is worth 5. This is correct. It is because you want to sleep. At least you should spend your money if you, yourself, do not work. Pay money, and charge double customs duty so that you can pay the shepherds because you are no longer herding sheep. [passage indistinct] Your doctors and nurses come from abroad, as do cars and clothes. You want to holiday abroad. All this and you do not want us to increase the costs. You should at least cover your expenses. The Libyan compatriot costs the state a lot unlike any other country. He travels aborad and brings people from aborad to serve him, and everything he utilizes comes from aborad. In return for all this you should pay for it. The shirt that costs 5 dinars we will sell to you for 20. The difference of 15 goes to cover these costs.

The other thing is this. You have a billion dinars stacked at home. Put this money in the bank. The bank belongs to you.

I would like to say a final point on foreign affairs now that we have concluded this matter and summarized it in this manner. The goods balance sheet, the budget, and the plan, we conduct the debate on this basis. Let the people make its view on it known. This is a decisive stage. You will notice this from your debates. [passage indistinct]

You cannot finalize the problem in your favor. You either follow a positive or negative path. If you decide that you must import everything from abroad, or if you say let us (? offset) it with oil,

I will tell you and I would like you to understand that you have nothing except oil to sell. The money derived from it should be used in purchasing something that takes its place the day people stop buying oil. This is what I want you to understand.

Foreign Affairs

With regard to foreign affairs, there is the question about boycotting the states hostile to us. This question must be reexamined and we should boycott them. We should not deal with them and not let them benefit from us. Their companies should all be entered on the blacklist.

We said that the rich Arab states have not regrettably participated in the great man made river: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE. [sentence as heard]

Libyan media interferes in the domestic affairs of the Arab states. I see this is not our duty. It will be quite sufficient for us to express joy over the new theory and propagate unity and liberation and concentrate on the things we have.

The truth is that I am not with the media which says that there is this and there is that in the Egyptian black market. If the Egyptian citizen feels the burden of this terrible thing — the black market, he himself must be cognizant of it. He himself, can initiate the revolution. We must not speak on his behalf. Otherwise, it means that peopel are stupid and we are trying to teach them.

The bread demonstration in Tunis. No, the Tunisian people themselves were feeling the hunger and they felt they needed bread. So they staged an uprising; and they fired on them with bullets. This is how it was. We do not need to tell them anything.

Egypt

Our stand should be pan-Arab. Our disagreement with Egypt is not because the watermelon is being sold in the black market in Egypt. This is something that concerns the Egyptian people themselves. We are quarreling with it because it recognized Israel. We are not quarrelling with it on account that the borders between us is crooked. There is no border problem between Egypt and ourselves. There is a serious, pan-Arab issue between Egypt and ourselves. It recognized our enemy and enabled him to transgress against us and destroy us in the northern front. He will destroy and crush Egypt at a later time and then will come to Libya and the rest of the Arab countries. Thus, he builds a Zionist empire upon the ruins of the Arab homeland. Egypt is selling 40 million barrels of oil to the Israeli enemy daily. It has sent him aviation fuel which is used in striking the Lebanese, Palestinians, and Syrians. It also sells him steel which he turns into bombs and guns. It buys the surplus goods like eggs and (? what have you) from him.

This is strength for the enemy. No Arab must, even if we have to fight him, strengthen and recognize the enemy because it constitutes a danger to us. He and the enemy can go to hell. We are against Yasir 'Arafat when he recognizes Israel. Why? Because it constitutes a danger to us. If he recognizes it, Israel will continue to be hostile to the rest of us who have not recognized it. It will strike us and even impose recognition upon us. Someone will say what difference does it make to you if 'Arafat recognizes or does not recognize [Israel] 'Arafat's recognition will be at the expense of our future. Recognition of Israel by King Husayn also will be at our future's expense.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] If King Husayn, or Syria and the enemy become (?friends), it will mean the end of this issue and Israel will (?turn) on Syria and destroy Syria tomorrow. Therefore, Syria has the right to intervene so that Husayn will not recognize Israel. It also is our right to intervene in this, because if Syria is destroyed, then they [Israel] will destroy us. [Words indistinct] The force that faces Syria — if Syria was finished — would turn on you and destroy you. These things are foregone conclusions.

We do not have a border problem with Egypt, and the quarrel with that country is not because the regime there is an exploiter or that there is a lack of democrcy there. The entire world lives without democracy. [Words indistinct] There is a pan-Arab quarrel between Egypt and ourselves. The domestic problem has nothing to do with us.

Take Morocco for instance. Do we agree with it on everything inside their country or our country? No, not at all. There are matters which are completely paradoxical. But this concerns the Moroccans. And if the Moroccans feel them they feel them, and if they want to resist them, it is up to them to resist them. If they like them then let them like them. The same applies to the Libyans. But as long as he builds an Arab unity with me, that is it, there is (?an accord).

We do not have a problem about who rules and who (?directs) in Tunisia and what it has and what it does not have. This concerns the Tunisians. When they staged the bread demonstration you did not tell them to demonstrate. They were starving so they staged the demonstration. What we have with them is a pan-Arab stand. We have the Djerba declaration with them. Unity should be fulfilled. If it is not realized we will continue with the struggle for the sake of realizing unity, but not in the method which (?we are following now). [words indistinct] There is a great deal of talk saying that Husni Mubarak said that he would be prepared to receive Al-Qadhdhafi in Cairo. The Egyptian press, the Gulf press and the reactionary press have clamored about this. But by God, is this the proof of good intention! He boycotted us and we boycotted him. Why did we boycott him? Because he [Mubarak] recognized the enemy [Israel].

There are no problems between Libya and Egypt. It is a pan-Arab problem.

In reply to all this, we say firstly that it is we who have boycotted Egypt. Then you [Mubarak] have no right to say come to me and I am prepared to meet with you. Since you recognize the enemy and you [words indistinct] how can we not boycott him who recognizes the enemy?

He wishes to recognizer the enemy, and the Arabs come and sit with him and visit him and so he wins. For he would then feel that he has recognized the enemy and yet the arabs refrained from boycotting him. But on the contrary, the Arabs have boycotted him because he recognized the enemy.

Then this matter is totally annulled. It has no legs to stand on. To say I [Mubarak] am prepared to meet with Al-Qadhdhafi even in Cairo, there is no quarrel between me [Mubarak] and him. We in fact did Husni Mubarak a personal favor when he was in the Egyptian Air Force. He knows how he came to my office when he was an officer and how we supplied him with missiles, bombs, and Mirage planes and how we supplied him with arms. He knows all this. There is no problem between us and him. On the contrary, he recognizes our favor and our stand by him at the decisive moments.

Those responsible for the navy know where they got the boats from used in crossing the canal. He knows also the mobile [word indistinct] came from where? Those in the land forces also know: The Libyan artillary which [word indistinct] after the Israelis crossed the entire Suez Canal struck camp between Cairo and the canal.

The Egyptian military can say nothing against us. For they know that we have done them a favor and that we have performed our duty. Whether Sadat denied this or not does not matter, for Sadat had no loyalty. He was a cursed person and is buried. Whether he denied it or not is not important. He was a hypocrite and a bastard. He was originally with 'Abd al-Nasir then joined America and the Jews. This proves that he was a hypocrite and consequently his testimony was not valid. He had no conscience.

There is no problem between me and Husni Mubarak. There is no problem between Libya and Egypt. The problem is between the entire Arab nation and the Egyptian regime which has recognized Israel and provided it with all the means of power.

I declare now that I am prepared to meet with Husni Mubarak in Egypt or at the borders or at any place, but on condition that we discuss how can Egypt extricate itself from stable David. [words indistinct party covered by applause]

He says we should meet without conditions. By God, this is the sort of meeting that should be 100 percent conditional. If such a meeting is to have no conditions, then there would be no conditions in the world and nothing remains conditional. This is the sort of meeting that should be conditional.

Our meeting with him is not like his meeting with [King] Husayn at reagans place or his meeting with [Sultan] Qabus who is at the donkey stable, or his meeting with the fascist Saddam Husayn. These meet with him because they are all agents and so they rally around each other. But when I meet with him, I do so to discuss with him a pan-Arab issue; how to extricate himself from the impasse he is in, and to explain to me the reasons that made him stay until now in stable David; to tell me what he wants Libya to place at his disposal so that he could leave stable David and what he wants me to do regarding the Arab nation so that he could leave stable David; and to tell me what Egypt's capability is of leaving stable David and what are reasons that prevent it from leaving stable David.

When he explains all this, then we can discuss matters with him and I would proceed with this matter in a manner that would bring honor to me and to all the revolutionary forces: I would be walking in egypt but not in the way Husayn walks or 'Arafat walks there.

I would be discussing an issue with him. I would be going (to Egypt?) For this reason. After that, we would declare, even if we were to differ, that we discussed matters with him but he was determined to continue with the enemy and that I explained and argued with him but it was no use at all and so I returned. if he is convinced, and he may become convinced and may say — between me and you, Egypt is in need of this and that, we are afraid that the Israelis might reoccupy sinai, that the Israelis might occupy the canal or occupy Egypt or do this or do that, and I have no power [to face up to them] and I have a plan to get rid of them within such a period. Thus we may reach agreement among us.

But to say that the meeting should be unconditional, I do not agree. My meeting should be conditional. Once it is agreed that the meeting is conditional, I would go even to Cairo. For then I would be going to have discussions with that country and with that man and to talk with the Egyptian people, with his assembly and his government on how they could depart from stable David and I would tell them my views in the name of the revolutionary force of the Arab nation and in the name of the Arab masses in this matter and on Egypt's stance.

When Egypt recognized the enemy and joined stable David, catastrophe befell the Arab nation. For the enemy then became arrogant enough to seek the destruction of the Palestine resistance and America also became arrogant, seeking to pit one Arab against another. Egypt's recognition of the enemy was a catastrophe that excels all catastrophes. Why? Because that was not a peace treaty but a treaty of war: Peace in Sinai and war against Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians.

But when the war on the northern front ends, the war will return again to Sinai and to Egypt and to Libya and to the remaining Arab countries. It is definite that the stable David process was in the interest of the enemy. It is not a peace process and it is not good for Egypt, because the enemy will try to end the northern front and then return to the southern front. This is a matter which I can discuss openly and say to all Egyptians.

Husni Mubarak had no good intentions by saying he was prepared to meet with me. Even Sadat was prepared to meet with the Arabs — to recognize [Israel] and then meet with them.

This is a message which we respect [as heard] a message from someone. But let us return to the... [sentence not completed] [words indistinct] on the agenda.

Taxes,Customs

But listen. You are Libyans. But you are impotent even before the People's Committee for Economy. You have been complaining that it has increased the taxes and customs duties on us. How then can you face up to some one like Sadat who might rise, when you are unable to force the Committee for Economy to impose the prices you decide upon; nor are you able to fix these prices.

Then, seeking Mu'ammar's succor is no longer possible. For I

have nothing to do with you at all: for I am neither your commander, nor your thinker nor your leader nor your theoreticians. All these are expressions which are contrary to my wishes and not true. They are all charlatanry. Because for me to be a teacher [words indistinct] Islam and Arabs. If I am considered a guide, then I would look like Hasan al-Banna or Al-Hudaybi [former leaders of the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt] and the yellow books [old worn out records or books]. If I am considered a philosopher then I would be expected to talk to you like those who read philosophy and say Socrates said this and Plato said that. If I read such things, I only read them for myself.

I do not accept these things for myself. I did not come from the very first day to be a teacher. Do not say to me: teach me. Do not bring me an illterate and tell me to teach him to write his name, for by God I will get angry. For I cannot teach a child. I have no time to teach one who does not understand things at all. In the first place, I am not a teacher.

If I were a teacher I should have taught you by now. I have been with you for 16 years and if you have not learned anything, then this means I am not able to teach. You say I am a guide, but how can I be? Here today, you are complaining about the People's Committee for Economy and you do not understand about customs duties and the sovereignty revenue and the oil revenue and the development budget and the administrative budget. You know nothing about these. How can you say then that I have guided you? How can I be a guide and a teacher?

Whether I stay in the country or leave, should not make any difference. If it were to cause any change, then it would be like trying to plow the sea.

Leadership Issues

If a country relies on one person or a group of persons, then its destiny will be blown here and there by the wind. The country must be controlled by the people's congresses and people's committees and the revolutionary committees, until these committees disappear because they became dispensable. Then the congresses rise to the level of the revolutionary committees.

Other than this, neither authority, sovereignty, thinking, guiding nor education should be vested in any quarter in this country. The army too will have to disappear in the manner I explained to you: 50,000 Libyans would serve 1 or 2 months and then they come back and are replaced by another 50,000. In this way, nobody can dominate you. Who would then be able to stage a coup [words indistinct] having a turn for 50 days? If he tries to stage a coup, you all rise and blow a rasberry to him. The congresses and committees would meet and refuse to recognize teh situation. Who can annihilate a people? I would fill the streets with human beings. Let me see anyone try to remove them, whether he had tanks or guns.

The entire might will be vested in the popular congresses and popular committees which are truly represented by the revolutionary committees, which must work to bolster the popular willpower and not weaken it. Anyone who tries to weaken the popular willpower must be crushed because he would no longer be a revolutionary and he would be betraying the cause of the revolution.

Brothers, I have only one mission: To liberate the Libyan people only and not Egypt. The revolution we staged has liberated the Libyans. We liberate the Libyan people only so that they may become masters, deciding what they want: To increase customs duties, to reduce them etc.

I did not stage the revolution to lead the Libyan people. If I wanted to lead you, I would have declared myself from the first day a president of republic, a president for life. I have never thought about these things and I have nothing to do with them. My missionis confined only to organizing the people who responded to the revolution and thus proved that they were brave — be they soldiers or officers — so that they might break the shackles that fetter the Libyan people.

Foreign Shackles

But what are these shackles: The monarchy, America's five bases, the British bases, the 20,000 Italians who colonized this area, the Libyan exploitation forces, the security officers, the brokers, the merchants, all these khawajas [deregatory expression denoting foreigners or those who act like them]. All these have been shackles. A Libyan was the slave of a Libyan. A Libyan was the servant of another Libyan. A Libyan's life was dedicated serviley to serving another Libyan.

Our mission is to break the shackles the Libyan people are unable to break. We have the capability, if we are brave and not cowards or traitors, which we can devote to serving the interests of the Libyan people. Indeed, those brave people who were not traitors, have seized all these capabilities and potentials and used them in serving the interests of the Libyan people, for they have shattered the shackles that fettered the Libyan people.

Domination is now forbidden in this country. Class rule is forbidden. Partisanship is forbidden. For all these things weaken the people's willpower. Even the trade unions have ended in Libya and the workers became organized in workers' popular congresses and workers' popular committee, which are renewed at any time. The workers have become free and no one leader could decide to make them stage a demonstration.

If there is a teacher, then it is the people. If there is a commander, then it is the people. I have no need for any of this. I have no status with you. You serve your own selves by yourselves.

Those who serve the people do not need to appease them. Consequently, I do not try to appease you or woo you, because I am not in need of you. I do not need you to give me your votes to become a president of a republic. I do not ask you to save the royal family after me and preserve it for one generation after another. I am not asking you to give taxes and duties to build a palace. There is nothing about me that you do not know. I am prepared to live in a tent. You yourselves are sure of this. All the things you bring from abroad are of no interest to me. Even the sweets you bring, by God, I do not eat or like.

I do not need anything. This is why I and my colleagues always talk to you strongly and bluntly. We do not seek your applause.

I have always told you that when the masses applaud, I feel as if they are beating me on my head. I do not even like to see my picture published. As of now, I beg those responsible for the media, not to publish my picture any more either in a paper or in any other means of information. From no on publish only the picture of the people.

In short, there is nothing I want from you. My colleagues and I have performed an important historical task — which was to break the shackles and our sole mission is to see that you exercise your freedom. I would intervene only when I see someone seeking to serve himself and thus reimposing the shackles on the Libyan people. I goad you on breaking the shackles. But if you were to weaken and succumb, then I would intervene and break them.

The important thing is that we do not accept domination neither of the workers, of the peasants or of the students. Indeed, the teachers must be seperated from the students. The universities must be under the full control of the students through the creation of committees and congresses. Thus there would be no hegemony over students. I am against domination.

If a big tribe tries to dominate a small tribe, I am prepared to give arms to the small tribe to fight until it achieves an equal footing with the big tribe.

Domination is forbidden. We are fighting American domination over us at the UN Security Council and at the United Nations and its domination over us in the world. We fight all the forces that seek to impose hegemonyover us. Zionism too seeks to impose hegemony on us. We even fight man's domination of women, for men and women were created equal. Either man and woman agree and live together on equal basis and in dignity, or they should seperate.

But for a man to divorce his wife at any time he likes, or to marry at any time he likes, get angry at any time he likes and show satisfaction at any time he wants, is not correct. Women are not given the right to divorce at any time they want, or to marry at any time they want. If men have such rights for themselves, women too should have these rights for themselves. Men are given the right to marry a second wife. Thus some one comes and says this is my new wife. A woman too may come and say this is my new husband. By God, this is permitted by all religious laws and is not forbidden. This circumstance is not prohibited by any law or in any creed. It is only man's domination and tradition that dictated this [that woman cannot marry a second husband].

We could all of us withdraw in one group and not leave in the country anyone who participated in the revolution — so that no one would have the pretext of claiming to have done you a favor and telling you, I am the last remnant of those who staged the revolution and liberated you, so move out of my way — we can withdraw them all to Lebanon, Latin America or any other place so that we can affirm to you that we have no imposed succession. If I am killed tomorrow, nobody can dominate the people, for I have no deputy to succeed at all.

Succession

Appointing vice presidents is a mistake. 'Abd al-Nasir appointed Zakariya Muhyi al-Din to succeed him. The Egyptians who love 'Abd al-Nasir and those in the know were against him [Zakariya]. How can he impose Zakariya Muhyi al-Din? 'Abd al-Nasir said, I have resigned and leave office to my brother. How can this be? We are a nation and a people. How can we accept this? 'Abd al-Nasir chose Sadat as successor. This was a mistake. See what Sadat has done. Sadat chose Mubarak to succeed him. Perhaps tomorrow Husni Mubarak will select another person to succeed him. Thus one appoints another to succeed him. Bourguiba has appointed Mzali as a successor. One king appoints his sons as successors and his sons appoint their own sons and son on.

When the Prophet Muhammad died, everything ended. The mistake was ours for we appointed a caliph to succeed him. We the Muslims appointed a successor for him. No such a thing was decreed by God. There is no such word as caliph in the Koran except that God had entrusted man to be his trustee on earth.

All budgets, from my own salary to the expenditure of the people's Bureau in Rome or in India to the budget of the intelligence department must be known to you and must be approved by you. But this does not need to be publicized. If I visit a congress and this was not advertised, then it becomes a secret visit not broadcast over the radio. The same applies to the budget of the intelligence department. Discuss it without advertising and broadcasting it. The budget of the intelligence department and the number of intelligence officers and their tasks — all are matters you have to decide whether or not to disseminate. The intelligence budget must be decided without the need to publicize it. It is considered secdret in this case. For example, this is the intelligence budget, this is the intelligence [word indistinct], and this is their assignment. Do you want them or not? The day you say you do not want them (?tear up the papers) and you will saving money. Who needs the intelligence? Me? This one needs the intelligence? Search and show me who needs the service?

The popular bureaus. If you want them, you run them. Fix a budget for them. Maybe someone will pour scorn on the people's (?bureau) when he sees the popular bureau give money tho this or that man [words indistinct]. Or when one sings the praises of the secretary of the people's bureau and you beg him to give you accommodation at the best hotel. Who pays for it? The people pay. It means the people are dupes. What sort of people's bureau secretary behaves like this? He buys a pair of glasses for himself or gives you a plane ticket; he puts someone else up at a hotel. You must calculate their expenses to the last cent. You ask him: How much have we transferred to you? He says 50,000. You ask him: How did you spend it? You must obtain his signature. The day you have your doubts you set up a court.

Tunisia, Other Arab Countries

See how the Arabs (?behave). Iraq assassinated the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Rome. What an achievement! Afterward they destroyed the cultural center in Malta. See how absurd they have become. The glorious Arab nation. Baghdad: the den of the lions and the Qiblah of glory and eternity. This is the glory and these are the lions. They kill the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Rome and they burn books in Malta. See how absurd the Arabs have become. [passage indistinct]

On the occasion [not further specified], despite the fierce (?war) between ourselves and the Egyptians as a result of their recognition of the enemy or even before that, the Egyptian media has never reached the level of the Tunisian media. Never. All are agreed on this. By God, an Arab ruler, on that day, (?spoke) to me to say: How can [words indistinct]. He said to me: By God, you have nerves of steel because you kept your cool and averted a war. The words I heard from him are amazing. He said: By God, if it was me I (?would have gone to war) whatever the case. Actually, he (?would have gone to war) to destroy all the mouthpieces hostile to him.

(?We) have never reached that level. But I thank the Tunisian media because they have been mobilizing the Libyan people against the Tunisian regime. (?Let) them level abuse and remain at this low level. This will make the Libyan people even more prepared for war. They are preparing the Libyan people (?for war). The same thing applies to the Iraqi media. A torrent of media attack against us will only make the Libyan people more aligned with the Iranian revolution. When the Libyan people listen to Baghdad radio, they will say: By God, you should destroy it with rockets. We must give the missiles to Iran we must fight alongside Iran as long as Iraq utters these words and stoops so low and does all this. Also, when the Libyan people listen to the Tunisian media the Libyan people harbor more hatred against the Tunisian regime. [passage indistinct]

When the Tunisian officials talk politics they do not speak the language of the media; they do not utter insults. But their media? See the level they have stooped to. However, a black file must be opened for everyone in the Tunisian media whether he wrote a commentary in a newspaper, on the air, or if he said even two words. The day will come when his moustache, his tongue, and his hand which writes what he says, will be cut off. This day will come. I am giving a warning as of now. However, everyone in the Tunisian media who has reached this level through his pen, tongue, or the commentary he reads out on radio, must be watched and monitored now. It must be noted that this or that article was written by this or that person and that the commentary was read by this or that person. This is because we will take revenge. With us the free men in Tunisia will take revenge. A day will come when someone will walk the street with his hand cut off. Why? It is because he wrote an article one day. One must say that when the Tunisian politicians attack us, truthfully, their attack is political: it is not on the level of their media.

Despite the fact that the war between us and the Egyptians has been going on longer and more acutely, the Egyptian media has never reached the level of the Tunisian and Iraqi media. They pour insults and shout and print abusive cartoons, but they do not stoop as low as to use abuse against one's mother, father, and sister. What an absurd thing this is. [words indistinct]

Camp David

Also, I believe that if we attack Egypt, we should attack the treason: Camp David. As to whether Husni Mubarak or the Egyptians are good or not, this you should take out. [Words indistinct] If they are short of food supplies, and no longer have an agriculture or production, these matters concern them. This also applies to Tunisia. We have nothing to do with their domestic issues. We attack exploitation. We expose exploitation and how they treat the workers and why the land is owned by feudalists who use the rest of the people as land slaves. We do not attack this or that state but the issues of exploitation and oppression. These we must attack. We should offer an alternative. The power, wealth, and arms must be in the peoples' hands. We should entice the emergence of the revolutionary committees everywhere and a new world green movement so that the masses are able to embark on revolution and assume power and form the popular congresses and the popular committees.

Here I will say: I will not be with you [words indistinct]. You should not rely upon me and must not say: you are the cause of this or that. I am not responsible. Everything is in your hands. This time I explained more to you than I did before. If you the popular congresses failed, the popular committees have the right to act instead of you. They will become sovereign. This is written in revolutionary conference literature.

Basic People's Congresses Begin 3d Ordinary Sessions

LD232021 Tripoli JANA in English 1911 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 9, Dec. 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Basic People's Congresses all over the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah started this evening their 3d ordinary sessions for 1395 A.M.D. which coincides with 1985 A.D. The agenda of the Basic People's Congresses for this session included the following:

— Follow up of the decisions the Basic People's Congresses reached in their 3d ordinary session for 93-94 A.M.D. coinciding with 1985 A.D. which were drafted at the General People's Congress in its 10th ordinary session.

— Also included in the agenda are the plan, the budget, internal policy, foreign policy, armed people, public transportation, marine transport, education, economy and oil apart from the general reports, general matters and a number of draft laws.

JANA: Burkinabe Leader on Border Forces Withdrawal

LD231845 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Dec (JANA) — Brother leader of the revolution received a message from Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution in the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso. Captain Sankara emphasized in his message that in response to the personal efforts of the brother leader of the revolution concerning the borders between Burkina Faso and the Republic of Mali, the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso has decided to withdraw its forces from the border area with Mali.

Cuban Minister of State on 'Successful' Visit

LD231833 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Dec (JANA) — Levi Balmaseda Farah, Cuban minister of state, left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement to JANA the Cuban minister noted that his visit to the

Jamahiriyah was successful and further broadened the friendship relations of the Libyan Arab and Cuban peoples.

MAURITANIA

FRG Delegation Meets Ould Taya; Ends Visit

AB211115 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] The visiting FRG delegation led by Volkmar Kohler, parliamentary secretary of state in the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation left Nouakchott last night. Mr Kohler was seen off by Mohamed Salem Ould Lakhal, minister of economy and finance; Mohamed Mahmoud (Val), ambassador and director of the Europe-America Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and by the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Mauritania. Mr Kohler was received yesterday morning was received by Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state.

CMSN Permanent Secretary Leaves for Romania

LD202328 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Day, member of the CMSN and its permanent secretary, left Nouakchott last night for Bucharest on an official visit to Romania at the request of the Romanian Socialist [as heard] Party. In this visit, which lasts 1 week, the permanent secretary is being accompanied by (Mouloud Ould Sidi Abdallah), executive secretary at the CMSN Permanent Secretariat.

Cape Verde Envoy Delivers Pereira Message

AB221011 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] A special envoy of the Cape Verdian president arrived yesterday in Nouakchott with a message from President Aristides Pereira to Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state. The special envoy, (Silvanus del Antonio), was met on arrival by Dr (Douley Doudou Ould Dad), personal assistant to the chairman of the CMSN and head of state.

TUNISIA

Mestiri Conveys Bourguiba Message to Ghana's Rawlings

LD231410 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Abidjan, 23 Dec, (TAP) — Tunisian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mahmoud Mestiri yesterday conveyed a personal message from President Habib Bourguiba to Colonel [as received] Jerry Rawlings, head of the Ghanaian state. The message was received by Captain Kojo Tiskata, the Ghanaian head of state's representative and official in charge of foreign affairs at the Provisional National Defense Council, which is the ruling body in Ghana.

SUDAN

Interior Minister on Threats by Islamic Jihad

JN231134 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1059 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Dec (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbass Madani has disclosed that his ministry received a threat from the Islamic Jihad organization to blow up the ministry building if it does not clarify demands which the minister declined to mention, the newspaper *AL-AYYAM* reported today. In another development, the interior minister said that the investigation of the members of this group, the four persons who were arrested recently, affirmed that this organization has not extended to the regions and is a small group. The organization recently distributed leaflets in which it threatened to liquidate some executives and political leaders.

Sudanese Prime Minister Interviewed

JN231108 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 21 Dec 85 pp 24-27

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah in Paris by As'ad Haydar — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-MUSTAQBAL:* There is a call for round table talks with the southern Sudanese, particularly Garang, but this call is faltering. There is also a clear military escalation. Recently, according to official sources, over 400 were killed. What prevents such talks from being held? Are you or Garang responsible for the delay?

Al-Jazuli: There are no obstacles placed by the Sudanese Government. This government has announced since its first days that supports ialogue and peace and that it agrees to serious negotiations that comprise all political forces in Sudan in order to discuss all Sudanese affairs, including the problem of southern Sduan, within the frameowrk of a unified Sduan.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Garang keeps saying that no real change has occurred in Sudan and that he will continue fighting until the change he wants takes place. What is your attitude?

Al-Jazuli: The Sudanese people believe that they have carried out a revolution and eliminated a corrupt regime that ruled for 16 years. These people are now building a real democracy. The revolution is continuous work and does not stop at a certain stage. It is not a closed circuit, but an open one. The one who accepts democracy must take part in it so that the revolution can attain its objective. Revolution is not achieved through fratricide among the people of one country, but through legitimate democratic work under the canopy of democracy and peace.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Garang says that the basic problem with the current regime is that the Transitional Military Council [TMC] will continue to play a basic role in Sudan's political life. Therefore, he refuses to cooperate.

Al-Jazuli: The present TMC is part of the popular revolution and not an alien body. The revolution came with the TMC as a representative of sovereignty in Sudan. The TMC and the Council of Ministers have agreed to hold elections according to which power will be handed over to the people. A committee has been elected to supervise free and neutral elections that are acceptable to all political parties. Thus, what indications are there that the TMC will hold power?

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The TMC can play an indirect political role and this is what Garang fears.

Al-Jazuli: We are all convinced that the Sudanese Army is a national army. This is also the conviction of the Sudanese Army officers themselves. The Sudanese Army is a national army and it will continue its role as a national force. Are we bringing a force from abroad to fight the people? What logic is this!

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It is said that the Falasha issue is one of the most prominent causes of tension between Khartoum and Washington. Is this true?

Al-Jazuli: This is untrue.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It is said in Khartoum that if Washington is entitled to try its president for the Watergate case, then Sduan is entitled to try its vice president for taking part in the Falasha operation and to give him the sentence he deserves.

Al-Jazuli: We are an independent country and have the right to try Sudanese citizens who violate Sudanese laws.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: This is your right and you are exercising it efficiently beyond any doubt. But the main point is whether this trial is one of the reasons for the current tension in your relations with Washington, something which prompted it to talk about the presence of terrorists in Khartoum, and for Khartoum demanding the withdrawal of the weapons that were stored in Sudan for various reasons.

Al-Jazuli: I do not think there are terrorists in Sudan. The subject of weapons is not new but linked to the previous era and to political practices which prompted groups of the Sudanese people to carry arms against the former regime. The arms in the past period were not carried against democracy, but in defense of it. We are now moving from one stage to another and this is an internal process of reorganization and it should be understood that there is a threat to security.

AL-MUSTAQABAL: I hope you will not be annoyed by my persistence. Sudan's realtions with the United States are facing difficulties because Sudan is reformulating its policy to be more independent in its national and pan-Arab decisionmaking and more free in its moves inside and outside the region.

Al-Jazuli: I do not believe so. The Americans say that some of their diplomats are threatened, but we do not agree with them on this. We can guarantee the safety of all diplomats.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: I mean U.S.-Sudanese relations.

Al-Jazuli: We will talk about them. The Americans talk about threats to their diplomats. We disagree with them on this, and we announced this frankly. I believe that there is no security threat to the U.S. diplomatic mission. We, as a host country, are committed to provide them with security. Good evidence of the existence of security in Sudan is the visit to Sudan by a princess from the British royal family and her free travel in Sudan.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Despite this, what are the repercussions of this matter on U.S.-Sudanese relations?

Al-Jazuli: We believe so far that the difference does not go beyond this. We can achieve a friendly relationship between Sudan and the United States that is based on both peoples' interests while maintaining Sudan's sovereignty and independence.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Does Washington oppose restoration of Sudanese-Soviet relations and the visit of a Sudanese military delegation to Moscow?

Al-Jazuli: I would like to say that so far no Sudanese military delegation has visited the USSR. Sudan has the right to contact any party it wants in accordance with its interests. Sudan adheres to nonalignment policy.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It seems that relations with Egypt have improved. To what extent have these relations improved and have you laid down general rules for these relations?

Al-Jazuli: I do not agree with you that relations with Egypt were bad. I have said this on many occasions. A change took place in Sudan, and we are trying to adjust our relations in accordance with this change. Sudan and Egypt ahve completed this phase. I personally do not agree or support the talks about bad relations.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What do you think of the problem of water? (There is an agreement between Sudan and Egypt to share the Nile waters. It has been reported that Sudan opposes this agreement because it is unfair.)

Al-Jazuli: There is no problem concerning water between Sudan and Egypt.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: But the problem has been presented?

Al-Jazuli: We did not present this problem. There are many agreements between Sudan and Egypt, and both sides are discussing their articles. The reports about a water problem between Sudan and Egypt are baseless.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Are there any problems with Arab aid?

Al-Jazuli: I believe that whenever we ask for aid from our Arab brothers in light of their capabilities and circumstances there should be no wrath or dispute if this aid does not come.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: But there might be censure?

Al-JAazuli So far, we have not reached this stage.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: You welcomed PDRY mediation between Sudan and Ethiopia. Are there any practical steps in this direction?

Al-Jazuli: The PDRY foreign minister came to Sudan first to greet the Sudanese revolution and second to develop realtions between Sudan and his country. As we all live in Africa, we discussed the regional problems within this framework. However, we cannot call this mediation.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What do we call it?

Al-Jazuli: We all live in an area where many problems exist. We like to exert all efforts to establish peace in this area. Therefore, we cannot call this initiative mediation, because it is not so on the basis of this meaning.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: But realtions between Sudan and Ethiopia need a kind of mediation?

Al-Jazuli: We say that these realtions should improve so that they reach the level of neightborly countries which are linked by good relations.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Has Libya honored its commitments toward the Sudanese revolution after the establishment of relations with it, particularly regarding aid for Garang?

Al-Jazuli: When we talk about Libya, we do not talk about commitments but about relations with a fraternal Arab country that has close ties with Sudan. Surely, the brother Libyan have supported Sudan's revolution and the changes that have occurred in it. They hae become aware that their support for Garang ought not to continue. We believe they have stopped this support.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What about Ethiopia, does it still extend aid to Garang?

Al-Jazuli: That is another issue.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Is the Eritrean question one of the problems between Sudan and Ethiopia?

Al-Jazuli: In what meaning?

AL-MUSTAQBAL: In the meaning that a deal can be concluded with Ethiopia regarding its stand on the South and your stand on Eritrea.

Al-Jazuli: By God we do not accept to talk about deals.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: I mean Ethiopia.

Al-Jazuli: We in Sudan have admitted that we have a problem in southern Sudan. We would like to solve ti within a democratic framework as a unified Sudan. We know that Ethiopia has a problem in its northern part. Being a member of the Organization of African Unity, we acknowledge the existing borders in Africa. Since Ethiopia admits that it has an internal problem and desires to solve it within the framework of a unified Ethiopia, we do not interfere in its internal affairs. Within this framework, the two countries can talk about their issues in a manner that restores peace and friendship between them.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: It is being said that there is Sudanese mediation between Libya and Egypt so as to prevent the current tension from developing into military confrontation. How true is this?

Al-Jazuli: I do not think there is Sudanese mediation between Egypt and Libya. I would say that Sudan is concerned about any tension that occurs between two Arab countries such as Egypt and Libya. However, I do not think that any of them would reach the extent of engaging in an armed dispute with its neighbor.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: If this clash takes place — God forbid — this would affect the entire region.

Al-Jazuli: It would. But I believe this will never happen.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: If the Chad issue is put up for discussion at the current French-African summit, what will Suduan's stand on this issue be?

Al-Jazuli: Sudan calls for the establishment of peace in Chad.,

AL-MUSTAQBAL: On what basis?

Al-Jazuli: On the basis that satisfies the Chadian people.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The Chadian people have problems similar to those of the Lebanese people.

Al-Jazuli: If a people, any people, do not know what they want, nobody can solve their problem. Solutions do not fall fromt he sky.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What if the problem is bigger than the people?

Al-Juzuli: God will help.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What will Sudan do to overcome its economic crisis? Or what has it done so far?

Al-Jazuli: Sudan's economic crisis began 16 years ago. It cannot be overcome in 3 months. It is certain, however, that there are initial steps on the right path. First, self- reliance through the development of resources, avoiding extravagance and corruption, and concentrating on continuing the present projects. Second, depending on the Sudanese themselves whether residing inside or outside Sudan. After that we would seek aid from friends.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: On last question, will you be a candidate int he forthcoming elections?

Al-Jazuli: No.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Then what will your political role be after the elections?

Al-Jazuli: I do like to stand for elections. As for my role as a

man interested in political affairs, all questions will be answered in due course.

Sudanese Opposition Party Member Arrested
GF221842 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Dec (SUNA) — Dr 'Uthman abu Al-Qasim, member of the National Socialist Alliance [NSA], who held a press conference recently in which he called for [words indistinct] continuation of the policy of the defeated May regime, has been arrested after his return from abroad. This came in a press conference held by police General 'Abbas Madani, minister of the interior. He noted that the initial investigation with the arrested NSA members did not confirm their connection with the elements of the defunct May regime in Cairo. The minister added that he does not totally rule out a connection between these elements and the May regime elements.

Meanwhile, Police Major General Muhammad al-Hasan Yusuf, director of the central criminal intelligence department, has told SUNA that the number of NSA members who have so far been arrested has reached 32. He said investigation with them continues and none have been released. He said once the investigation is over, legal action will be taken to define the responsiblity of each.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Addresses African Envoys in Delhi

EA232032 Addis Ababa in English to Neighbouring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu arrived in the capital city of Bangalore in the southern Indian state of Karnataka this afternoon at the start of a 3-day visit. On arrival at Bangalore Airport he was officially welcomed by Mr A.N. Banerjee, the governor of the state, and by other high-ranking officials.

On departure from Delhi this morning he was seen off by President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Earlier yesterday evening Comrade Mengistu received African heads of missions stationed in New Delhi and spoke on the current situation in the continent with emphasis on the South Africa and Namibia issues. He stressed Ethiopia's firm and unequivocal support for the struggle of the African peoples in South Africa and Namibia and paid tribute to India's assistance to the cause. Comrade Mengistu expressed the view that African youth and all freedom-loving people should mobilize their effort toward ending racism and the unbelievable suffering of millions of Africans in apartheid South Africa.

Eritrean Planning Officials Tour Regions

EA232121 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The heads of the eight planning zones under the National Committee for Central Planning recently stated that the various development and construction projects implemented in Eritrea region, under the Workers Party Of Ethiopia [WPE] action program, haveshown encouraging results.

The commissioners said this to regional party and government officials and heads of projects and associations after they toured dam sites, the (?foundation) of development and productivity in the region. The heads of the planning zones, who have the rank of commissioner, said that when the all-out efforts of members of the revolutionary and Peoples's Armed Forces and government and mass organizations in the northern zone to accelerate rehabilitation and development in a concerted and organized manner are compared to the tangible situation in the region, other zones are encouraged to work harder.

The commissioners, together with heads of general planning and programs from all the other zones, went on a working tour of Seraye Keren, Gashe na Setit, Red Sea, and Hamasen regions, organized by the Office of Northern Ethiopia Planning Zones.

Rebel Radio Reports Clashes with Government Troops

EA241044 Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The heroic people's militia of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] have attacked Dergue soldiers who were transporting water from (Derfo) to (Reisa Adi). During the battle, which took place on 22 December 1985, the gallant members of our people's militia killed three Dergue soldiers and wounded two.

SOMALIA

Commentary Criticizes Ethiopia Resettlement

EA222347 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary: "International Relief Organization calls on Haile Mariam to Halt Forceful Resettlement"]

[Excerpt] More than 8 million Ethiopian refugees under the rule of Haile Mariam are pershing because of hunger and the effects of drought. It is reported that Mariam's regime uses aid intended for drought victims for other purposes. Many international relief organizations have confirmed that the dergue often metes out inhuman treatment to people living under its rule, and that relief organizations who dare to point an accusing finger at the regime are often expelled from the country. The problems now prevalent in that country are numerous and self-imposed.

Let us leave aside the treatment meted out to victims of drought and the way aid is misused by the dergue. A sad story came to light recently. When Haile Mariam failed to suppress the efforts of freedom-fighters, the dergue leader embarked on plans aimed at curtailing the freedom-fighters' struggle and, at the same time, misleading the world into thinking that he is engaged in a humanitarian program to resettle people from the highlands in areas where they could live and farm as before. Sensing the dangers facing the poor refugees, who are defenseless against the dergue forces, international relief organizations began to raise the alarm about the resettlement program. They argued that the present physical condition of the refugees would make it impossible for them to endure long journeys on foot through often rough terrain.

The dergue swiftly reacted to this and took action against the relief organizations, accusing them of interference in the international affairs of the government. The first victim of the dergue was a French international relief organization, Medecins Sans Frontieres. It was expelled from the country. To the embarrassment of the dergue, relief agencies disclosed that over 400,000 refugees had died during the program. The leader of the French relief organization expelled from the country said that Haile Mariam's regime is planning to resettle 1.75 million people; 300,000 of these people are likely to die if the exercise continues as planned.

In practical terms, the purpose of the resettlement program is to uproot freedom fighters form their home areas and farms and to replace them with people from other parts of Ethiopia who are loyal to the regime. When Haile Mariam's ideas became known to other members of the dergue, it created a crisis in the top echelons of the dergue. Reports say that people from the eastern part of the country are being moved westward and vice versa.

The ugly incidents occurring in Ethiopia have made many international relief organizations pack their bags and leave for home. The Ethiopian commissioner for relief and rehabilitation, Mr Wolde Georgies, fled his country when conditions became unbearable. He was convinced that Mengistu would never be made to understand common sense. Wolde Georgis has said that Ethiopia has drawn unbearable shame upon itself because of the way Haile Mariam is handling the affairs of that country.

We therefore call upon the international community not to abandon the needy Ethiopian people, who are suffering through no fault of their own.

UGANDA

Kenyan Reconnaissance Team Arrives in Kampala

EA231101 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
23 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by *THE STANDARD* Correspondent: "Kamapal Welcomes Kenyan Army Men"]

[Excerpt] Kampala, Sunday: An advance party of the Kenya reconnaissance team consisting of five officers and 17 soldiers were cheered by the public as they entered Kampala yesterday morning, eyewitnesses said. They are commanded by :olonel, according to a senior official at the Kenya High Comn. sion in Kampala. But he told the *THE STANDARD* correspondent in Kampala they were under instructions not to disclose their names.

The official said the soldiers included communications and administrative officers, adding that others were expected to arrive today and tomorrow. He however said their arrival would depend on the arrangements for the soldiers accommodation, and that Nairobi was being advised on what was going on. He told *THE STANDARD* the advance party brought with them communications equipment. He added that three or four helicopters would be used by the reconnaissance team to reach remote parts of Uganda. He said the helicopters might also be used to carry mechanics, technicians, pilots and navigators.

Asked when work would begin, the official said this would depend on arrangements on the ground. He said the men would not go to areas where the resident forces had not been informed. He added it was not clear whether Kenya alone would provide the initial reconnaissance team. Tanzania and Canada were due to provide the rest of the men for the observer monitoring team. The official revealed that the reconnaissance team was supposed to end its work within a month.

The NRA [National Resistance Army] external coordinator, Dr Samson Kisekka, has refuted press reports that the NRA leader Mr Yoweri Museveni would arrive in Uganda in five days. He said Mr Museveni's coming to Uganda would depend on a report of the reconnaissance team regarding the cease-fire and other arrangements.

Otunnu on Kenyan Leader, Monitoring Force

EA241110 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
24 Dec 85 P 1

[Report by Pius Nyamora and Irungu Ndiruangu: "Moi Invited to Address Rallies in Uganda"]

[Excerpt] President Moi has accepted an invitation to address various meetings in Uganda following the recent peace agreement, the country's Foreign Minister Mr Olara Otunnu announced yesterday.

The minister arrived in Kenya on Sunday with a special message from Ugandan head of state General Tito Okello which he delivered to President Moi at State House, Nakuru, yesterday morning. Mr Otunnu said the message included an invitation to President Moi to visit Uganda and address a joint meeting of the Military Council and the Cabinet as well as a public rally in Kampala.

"President Moi has kindly accepted this invitation and we hope that in the very near future we will have the opportunity of welcoming him to Kampala," he told a news conference in Nairobi.

Mr Otunnu said President Moi is expected in Kampala once a new Military Council has been constituted according to the peace accord.

"The special message also contained, among other things, a formal expression of the deep gratitude from the Uganda head of state and the people to President Moi for the time, patience, and devotion with which he chaired the Uganda peace talks," the minister continued. "We are deeply indebted to him for this particular demonstration of pan-African statesmanship. We would also like to convey the same sense of gratitude to all the people of Kenya who supported us throughout this difficult period and who extended very generous hospitality to us."

Gen Okello also formally requested the Kenya Government to contribute to the monitoring/observer force, which, under the peace agreement, will monitor the ceasefire. "I am happy to report that President Moi has accepted this invitation and Kenya will therefore be contributing to the force for Uganda," Mr Otunnu said. He confirmed that Kenya had already sent 22 men into Uganda as part of the reconnaissance team which will do the preliminary survey before the monitoring/observer force enters the country. Kenya will also provide the commander for the monitoring/observer force.

The minister also briefed the president on his visit to Dar es Salaam last Saturday [21 December] when he took Gen Okello's special message to President Mwinyi of Tanzania. The Tanzania Government welcomed the agreement since they had consistently supported efforts for peace in Uganda. Tanzania had also agreed to contribute to the monitoring/observer force and President Mwinyi had also been invited to visit Kampala at the same time as President Moi. "So we hope to have a very East African occasion in Kampala in the near future," Mr Otunnu said.

"I was also instructed to brief President Moi on the development in the country since the signing of the agreement. President Moi, as the father of the agreement, is naturally very interested in all the developments that have followed the agreement."

Since returning from Nairobi, Gen Okello has taken time to explain the agreement to the people and their responsibilities in implementing it.

The minister said that after the agreement was signed there were a few incidents around Kampala "but these are now being brought under control."

Responding to a question on an National Resistance Movement demand for the release of all its political detainees, Mr Otunnu said the movement has been asked to provide a list of the detainees.

NRM Demands Release of Detained Members

EA231110 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
23 Dec 85 p1

[Excerpts] Five days after the signing of the Uganda peace agreement, the Uganda Government has lifted some of the military roadblocks around Kampala and the soldiers are now much politer to the civilians passing through. There have been no reported violations of the ceasefire agreed between the Military Council here and the opposition National Resistance Movement (NRM) in their December 17 accord.

And the NRM yesterday demanded the immediate release of all political detainees, who are members of the movement, as stipulated in the agreement. The NRM external coordinator, Dr Kisekka, said his movement would like to express grave concern about the life and safety of Mr Samuel Kayanja Serwanga, a senior officer of the NRA [National Resistance Army] who was arrested on September 10, 1985, on the Kenya-Uganda border while he was going to Nairobi carrying information in connection with the peace talks to the interim chairman of NRM. Dr Kisekka said Mr Serwanga's immediate release had been a subject of discussion at the talks and that a firm commitment was given by the government to the chairman of the peace talks, President Moi, and the NRM but it had not been honoured.

He claimed that on December 11, this year, Mr Musaani Wadada, Captain Charles Namundanye and Mr Henry Wakisaale, all members of the NRM, were kidnapped from Bungoma and taken to Mbale. Two were allegedly taken to Kampala and were being held at Nile mansions while the third, Mr Wadada, was left in Mbale.

Said Dr Kisekka: The NRM demands the immediate release of the four and all political detainees who are known to be members of the NRM as stipulated in Article 1 (H) of the Uganda peace agreement.

CHAD

Government, Opposition FDT Sign Agreement

AB231410 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] National reconciliation in Chad is gaining headway: after the CAC-CDR [Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council] last November, General Djogo's Chadian Democratic Front [FDT] has joined the Ndjamena government. An agreement to this end was signed this morning in Libreville. Jean-Joseph Mbourou has the details:

[Mbourou] Decidedly, Libreville has become the maker of national reconciliation in Chad. It will be recalled that on 11 November 1985, an agreement was signed in the Gabonese capital between the Chadian government and the CAC-CDR, one of the factions of Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government [GUNT].

At the presidential palace in Libreville this morning, another agreement was signed between Ndjamena and the FDT. The Chadian government delegation was led by the Chadian foreign minister, Gouara Lassou, and that of the FDT was led by its president, Gen Djogo. These negotiations are the outcome of sustained talks organized by Leon Augur, permanent general delegate at the secretariat general of the Gabonese Democratic Party. The signing ceremony took place under the chairmanship of Gabonese Head of State Omar Bongo, whose relentless efforts for the return of peace in Chad are well known. The 10-point [as heard] agreement concluded this morning was read by Michel Ngangbet, former minister of economy and finance, former minister of national education in charge of information at the FDT.

[Begin Ngangbet recording] 1. The constitution will continue to govern the political and administrative life in Chad until the adoption of a new constituttion, which should come into force within a period not exceeding 5 years beginning from the date on which the present agreement was signed;

2. The unconditional release of all political prisoners;

3. The guarantee of all basic freedoms;

4. The Government of the Republic of Chad and the National Consultative Council will be reshuffled in order to allow political organizations as well as political and military factions of the opposition, which decide to join the present agreement and that of 11 November 1985, to participate in it.

5. The creation of a constitutional commission within the reshuffled National Consultative Council charged with drawing up a draft constitution;

6. The creation of a special judicial system charged with dealing with all matters concerning the security of persons and properties;

7. The creation of a commission comprising representatives of all the signatory parties assisted by the representatives of the Republic of Gabon and charged with the strict implementation of the present agreement and of that of 11 November 1985.

The two delegations express their sincere thanks to his excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, who left no stone unturned so that this particularly positive result be achieved in the interest of the people of Chad. They also thank the government and people of Gabon and the Gabonese Democratic Party for the very warm and fraternal welcome reserved to them during their stay. [end recoridng]

President Bongo also expressed satisfaction with the signing of the agreement and he hoped that it would be followed up by agreements with other Chadian factions. He specified that his action fell within the frameowrk of the OAU effort toward national reconciliation in Chad. Listen to the head of state:

[Begin Bongo Recording] You are all moved by the same desire: that of building Chad and the hope to see a united and prosperous Chad. As you rightly pointed out in the joint communique, it is not by way of arms that peace will be achieved in Chad.

This notwithstanding, I would like to praise you on behalf of Gabon, its party, and its government for surpassing yourselves — from the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council to the Chadian Democratic Front today. I said you surpassed youselves and forgot your individual entities. I have committed myself along with other heads of state who want peace in Chad because (?Hissein Habre understands very well): Hissein Habre cannot make Chad alone or with only some of the Chadians. Today, this call has been heeded. We say in our country — or at least, I have said and written — that when a Gabonese goes hunting, the game that he has brought home will be shared among all the villagers. Though it is the Gabonese who have sat here with you to look for ways and means to achieve peace, this does not mean that what Gabon has achieved goes to the credit of Gabon alone. No! There is the current chairman of the OAU. I hope that by speaking on Africa Number 1 [radio station], he will hear me. There is also President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to whom the OAU assigned a mandate: pursuing and achieving national reconciliation in Chad. I would like to tell you that anything I have done has been done on behalf of the current OAU chairman and on behalf of the Congolese leader who has been mandated by the OAU. They must understand that I am not trying to be anyone's cat's paw. [end recording]

I will point out that, just as was the case after the signing of the agreement with the CAC-CDR, the delegation of the Chadian Democratic Front will go to Ndjamena tomorrow with the Chadian Government delegation and a Gabonese delegation led by Leon Augur to present the agreement to President Hissein Habre. On their way back, as President Bongo announced, the delegations will stop in Brazzaville in order to present the Libreville Agreement to President Sassou-Nguesso who was mandated by the OAU to pursue and achieve national reconciliation in Chad.

BENIN

Intergovernmental Meeting With Cuba in Cotonou

AB202325 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The fifth session of the Benin-Cuba intergovernmental scientific and technical cooperation meeting ended this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, led by Minister Comrade Frederic Affo and the Cuban side by the vice chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. This session, which began on 7 December, helped to review the guidelines of the cooperation existing between Benin and Cuba and to define the areas of the Cuban mission in Benin for 1986 and 1987.

Comrade Affo thanked the Cuban Government for the laudable assistance that it has been giving to our country and later took stock of the 4-day meeting.

[Begin Affo recording] The outcome of these 4 days of patient and methodical deliberations in an atmosphere of very close collaboration, a sign of understanding and responsibilty, is very satisfactory. In fact, once again, we have observed with satisfaction the willingness and the readiness of the Cuban authorities, who are constantly present at our side, for the economic and social development of our country. In this regard, according to the scientific and technical cooperation program drawn for the 1986-87 period, the Cuban side has agreed to put at our disposal during the period an important number of comrade international cooperation assistants in the following sectors: public health, education, sports, as well as some 30 scholarships for studies as compared with 9 for the current academic year.

In the fields of construction, the sugar industry, labor and social security, animal husbandry, and water supply, exchange programs and training missions will be organized. The Cuban side will also put at the disposal of the UNB [National University of Benin], free of charge teaching aids on the rearing of sheep, pigs, and rabbits; and in the agricultural sector, equipment for grafting, frozen seeds for the improvement of the breed of Beninese cattle [as heard], Cuban books on the feeding, breeding, and the reproduction of domestic animals, and so on.

Comrade Vice Chairman, apart from this established program, our discussions also led to the signing of two organic texts which will be engraved in the annals of the increasing cooperation between Benin and Cuba. I mean the new agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of Benin and the creation of the grand Benin-Cuba Joint Cooperation Commission. These new legal instruments of expression and evolution henceforth open new horizons in the relations between our two countries. [End recording]

The representative of the Cuban delegation then told the Benin side of his satisfaction with the encouraging outcome of their deliberations. He also underlined the importance of South-South cooperation in the development of the countries of the Third World.

[Begin Cuban representative recording in Spanish fading into French translation] We believe that the deliberations of this fifth session have been thorough and serious and will be to the benefit of the mutual bonds of cooperation between our two peoples. We are also of the opinion that these long days of deliberations have brought us closer together in our (?ideals) and our unrelenting combat spirit, and in our relentless struggle agains underdevelopment, misery, exploitation, and imperialist domination. It couldn't have been otherwise because we have historical links as the sons of this continent were forcibly deported to Cuba. This shows that African blood flows in the veins of Cubans. And as our leader, Fidel Castro, so rightly said, we are actually an Afro-Latin American people. We pursue the same ideals in our struggle for the establishment of a new world economic order (and for peace) [words indistinct]. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

Minister Meets Diplomats on Border Dispute

AB231500 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] There was a meeting this morning between the minister of external relations and cooperation and members of the diplomatic corps. The aim of this meeting was to explain the state of relations between Mali and Burkina. This is the second time that Comrade Basile Guissou has received the diplomats on the same issue within a period of 3 days.

The meeting of the minister of external relations and cooperation follows the press campaign organized by Mali following the recent troop movements on both sides of the common border between Mali and Burkina. During the initial meeting with the diplomatic corps last Saturday, Comrade Basile Guissou said that some Burkinabe soldiers had been charged with ensuring the safety of the census officials in the following Burkinabe villages: Diounouga, Selba, and Koundia. As a precaution, and with the aim of preserving relations of good-neighborliness on the common border, population census officials visited the Malian village of Douna to inform the local Malian authorities of the census operation scheduled for 10 December. At Douna, no Burkinabe soldier was present. No census was carried out in that village. The Malian authorities know this, morever. The Malian authorities, through the intermediary of other countries, expressed their profound preoccupation with the security measures we took for our census officials and various countries asked us to withdraw these troops, and in respect of these friendly countries, the comrade persident ordered the withdrawal of the troops. He informed the heads of state of the neighborly and friendly countries on 21 December in a message which read:

The comrade president has invited a mission of the Nonaggression and Defense Pact and neighboring countries to visit the spot to see the realities. This message was also sent to Malian President Moussa Traore, but upon the request of the Malian party, this mission did not take place. These are facts.

The Burkinabe people were therefore surprised on 22 December to learn of the Malian press campaign on the issue. In fact, the Malian press spoke of an imminent attack on Bamako by the

Burkinabe Army. In a victory communique issued by the Bamako authorities, the acting Malian minister of foreign affairs even said that the Malian Army had done its duty, and described our authorities as having gone astray and being politically naive. This release issued in Bamako stated that the Malian Army had cleared the ground.

In all these Malian official statements, no mention was made of the existence of a mission in charge of confirming the withdrawal of Burkinabe troops. And the press attempted vainly to obtain a version of the facts from the Burkinabe authorities, the minister of external relations and cooperation disclosed to the diplomatic corps this morning, and if there was no official statement, he added, it was out of consideration for the procedure that has already begun for the settlement of the border conflict; this procedure must succeed. This attitude is due to our hope in mediation. Therefore, Burkina Faso refuses to be labelled as an agressor country. Comrade Basile Guissou added that Malian nationals had been asked not to worry, because, he said, the people are not involved in the problem.

But the origin of the new rise in tension dates back to November 1985. On 24 November precisely, the Malian forces intervened following a deadly clash between two Burkinabe in Soum Province. The militant comrades of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution were taken to Mali. The minister of territorial adminstration and security called on the kidnappers to release the comrades. On 27 November fresh incidents took place at Konia on Burkinabe territory. The Malian gendarmes began looting the peaceful people. These vandalistic acts were condemned. On 12 December, in the same district, four Malian soldiers including a captain were arrested and sent to the border. We could have launched a press campaign, Comrade Guissou pointed out, but this was not the case because of our determination to preserve our good relations. This was perhaps a mistake.

Putting the events in their context, the minister of external relations and cooperation called for more moderation on the part of the Malian authorities. The diplomatic corps could help in this effort.

Minister Talks With Malian Nationals

AB232046 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, today in his office received the members of the Bureau of the Association of Malian Nationals in Burkina Faso. Before speaking about the current situation at the Burkina-Mali border, Comrade Ouedraogo took a retrospective look at the events which strained the relations between the two countries in the past few months. He spoke notably of the incursions of Malian troops and policemen into the villages of Diounouga, Douna, Koundia, and Selba in Soum Province.

When census agents went to carry out the census in these villages on the occasion of the (?national) census operation, they were turned away by [words indistinct]. (?Following this), a military detachment was sent to ensure the security of the agents. But this was done with the intention of withdrawing the troops at the end of the census exercise had it not been because of the precipitate, slanderous campaign of the Malian Government.

However, in response to approaches by many heads of state and to mediation by a mission dispatched by these heads of state, Comrade Thomas Sankara ordered the return of the detachment to its barracks. Then, the Malian authorities began pouring on us all sorts of abuse, saying through the political secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] that the Burkinabe leaders are stray and thoughtless persons who indulge in thoughtless agitation, and especially that the Malian troops have done their duty so that there is not a single Burkinabe soldier any longer on the Malian terrtitory. This means clearly that the Malian army has routed the Burkinabe army.

I want to give you assurances, the comrade minister concluded, that nothing will be done in Burkina to restrict your freedom. Continue to attend to your business; your security is guaranteed and all authorities and security agencies have been especially instructed to see to this. Then the comrade minister of territorial administration and security showed them two of his aides to whom the Malian nationals can refer by day and by night in the event of complaints.

The members of the Malian community said they were anxiously following the developments in the situation prevailing between their country of origin and their adopted country and that they had readily answered the questions put to them by the census agents. On their behalf, their spokesman told the comrade minister that the Malians resident in Burkina Faso were not surprised at the cool-headed and hospitable attitude of the Burkinabe Government. In fact, during the last UDPM congress, the president of the Association said, I had explained in Bamako that Malians are well treated in Burkina and that they live and feel at home there. The Malian community asked the comrade minister to be their spokesman at the Burkinabe Government and convey their gratitude for the hospitality which they enjoy in Burkina Faso. Fatherland or death, we will win!

Meanwhile, we have just learned that the Malian charge d'affaires in Burkina, who is resident in Abidjan, arrived in Ouagadougou this evening.

Ouagadougou Radio Commentary

AB231928 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Serge-Theophile Valima commentary]

[Text] After the false declarations made yesterday, Sunday, by the authorities in Bamako in the presence of the Malian people, we have the right to be indignant with the extent to which the declarations went. Since the Malian regime hurriedly alerted international opinion about a so-called occupation of its territory by Burkinabe elements, the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and its government refused to make any declaration whatsoever since the end of population census operations. This attitude of the Ouagadougou revolutionary leadership is a result of its care not to aggravate the tension which will harm the two peoples who are united, at the same time, by history, geography,

and culture. This silence of the authorities in Ouagadougou is therefore a silence of wisdom and right which falls within the framework of the respect for the friendly heads of state who came directly to request the head of state of Burkina Faso to withdraw the Burkinabe troops from the extreme northern border with Mali.

By accepting to consider the missions of mediation and intervention, Burkina once again gave proof of its love for peace and friendship. By thus situating itself above all outbidding campaigns orchestrated by the enemies of Africa, the revolutionary leadership in Ouagadougou has taken a course which is in the interest of the Malian and Burkinabe peoples and this will remain its line of conduct in all the actions which it will undertake. Therefore, why can we not be indignant to see that some authorities of the Malian regime do not hesistate to tell gross lies by falsifying facts in contempt of dignity and the spirit of consultations which are searched for by both the CNR and its government.

By asserting publicly yesterday in Bamako that the Malian Army has done its duty, the authorities of Moussa Traore make believe that combat took place between the troops of the two countries, whereas nothing like that happened.

The circumstances that led to the withdrawal of the Burkinabe troops from the extreme northern part of the border with Mali are clear. President Thomas Sankara decided to do so following several interventions from African and European heads of state. By adhering to the request of these leaders, Burkina Faso has caused to prevail the search for peaceful solutions, expressing the opinion that armed confrontation between the two countries would be contrary to the aspirations of peoples. If such an attitude should be exploited coarsely by a few Malian politicians who are in search of popular glory, we have the right to ask ourselves what are they lying about over there, these kinds of politicians?

In fact, it was incoherent propaganda which is aimed at diverting the attention of the Malian masses at a time when the factors of discontent isolate everyday a fraction of the Bamako regime. To play with lies and with denigration is a very dangerous play which can backfire on the authors. The fear of being unmasked by one's people cannot be hidden behind historical counter-truths because facts are hard-headed and also because the Malian people are not without the spirit of perception. To believe that one can always deceive them is stupidity when one knows the intelligence that has characterized and still characterizes the Mandingo civilization.

Pretending that the Malian military men have done their duty, Djibril Diallo has given rise to indignation, even in the ranks of those who still gave credit to Malian propaganda. Either by irresponsibility or immaturity, the language used in Bamako could reverse the peace process engaged in, fortunately enough, and the good intent expressed by both sides.

To invent communiques of victory from fictitious encounters is sheer hysterical excitement from some power-hungry and demogogical officials. Against this hysteria of others, the authorities of Burkina Faso have displayed the serene might of their logic of peace.

Contrary to the communique and the panic-stricken calls on political and socio-professionals organizations on Radio Bamako, Ouagadougou is keeping its usual calm. No special arrangements have been made and no call for mobilization was made concerning this tension at the border. Even organizations which were impatient to demonstrate by the thousands their all-time determination were asked to contain their legitimate sentiments.

Contrary to what happens in other countries where only a few hundred people can be mobilized, the CNR no longer needs to show its strength through popular demonstrations. This total calm by the authorities of Ouagadougou is nothing but the result of a total political understanding of the events.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Sankara Message

AB201900 Paris AFP in French 1719 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 20 Dec (AFP) — According to official sources, the leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has sent a message of thanks to Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR, in power), and the head of state of Burkina Faso.

In his message, Col al-Qadhdhafi expressed his "happiness" with the welcome he received from the "free people of Burkina Faso at Ouagadougou, Po, and everywhere I went." "Our happiness does not come only out of the immensity of the popular welcome, and of the farewell ceremony, but also from its warmth and its deep sincerity," wrote the leader of the Libyan revolution, who added that "this visit has enabled me to have assurance and conviction about the significance of the revolution in Africa and I consider Burkina Faso as an example and model to be followed by the whole of West Africa."

Col al-Qadhdhafi added: "I was reassured by the establishment of the people's power, and by the fact that the era of the masses is being consolidated in Libya and Burkina Faso, all through your courage, your militancy, and your firm determination. I am also happy that we have developed our joint actions in all fields," the Libyan leader concluded.

Col al-Qadhdhafi paid a "friendly and working visit" to Burkina Faso from 9 to 11 December 1985.

GHANA

Ivory Coast Ties With Israel Called 'Disturbing'

AB201630 Paris AFP in French 1457 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Abidjan, 20 Dec (AFP) — Ivory Coast's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel after a break of 12 years has been described as "disturbing" [troublante] by the official Ghanaian radio, monitored in Abidjan on Friday. The resumption of such relations, according to the radio, is preoccupying to all African countries which respect the decision of the Organization of

African Unity, which decided in 1973 to break diplomatic relations with the Jewish state after the Yom Kippur war. This decision was followed by 25 African countries, the radio recalled.

The radio called on African countries on good terms with Ivory Coast, and with Zaire and Liberia, which reopened its embassy in Tel Aviv in 1982, to reconsider their stand before following such examples.

Ivory Coast is the seventh African country to resume diplomatic relations with Israel, after South Africa, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zaire, and Liberia.

GUINEA

President Conte Addresses Nation on New Program

AB231145 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Address to the nation by Guinean President Lansana Conte in Conakry on 22 December — recorded]

[Text] Fellow Guineans, today I am presenting to the country a program and the men to implement it. What does Guinea need? Free and venturesome producers. [Passage indistinct] In order to be able to assess the magnitude of the task awaiting us, we must understand how the system we inherited functions. At the onset, a group of men became the masters of the country and of the riches of its subsoil. Gold, diamonds and bauxite were looted either directly or through the instrumentality of mining companies. The country had been neglected while these men had been living in affluence. Speeches were made which diverted the people's attention from the realities. For 26 years, politics replaced production and this had dramatic consequences for the economy, the people, and the state. The health of an economy depends on the strength of the country's currency. The sily [Guinean national currency] is the reflection of the Guinean economy which is seriously ill. The closure of the borders and the country's economic isolation made it possible to maintain it at an artificial exchange rate which was very much higher than its real value. In this way, the rulers of the country were able to import without difficulty luxury goods which they consumed abundantly and engage in the trafficking of currency and goods. All activities were disorganized. An over-rated currency facilitated importations and discouraged local production. Why produce locally when goods can be bought cheaper abroad? Locally produced rice was replaced by imported rice which was sold for seven times less than its cost. The authorities in power exercised tight control over the country through the system of distribution of these goods.

It did not buy consciences alone; it also bought people's (?stomachs). Guinean rice and coffee were sold abroad and the resulting foreign currency was exchanged in the black market. Those who sold them made profits: It was Guinea that lost. It fed foreigners without making any profits and imported its food at great cost. It was short of foreign currency with which to realize investments that were essential to economic development and social progress: roads, electric power stations, hospitals, and schools. People in the urban areas got into the habit of depending on all sorts of stealing and trafficking for a living. Production was neglected: the results were black-marketing, real or provoked scarcity of goods, and increased prices of goods. The spirit of initiative was discouraged; getting rich was viewed with disfavor and attempts to improve oneself were dangerous. Ultraconservatism and irresponsibility became virtues, especially as far as civil servants were concerned. Theft and corruption reigned supreme. Human resources were wasted just as the natural resources; moral values deteriorated just as the material assets. Only the frontage of the Guinean edifice was maintained in good condition; the authorities were interested only in foreign policy. The interior of the state had disappeared.

It no longer received the taxes collected. Justice was not rendered. Instead of arresting thieves, the police committed thefts for their own benefit. Each civil servant deducted his tithe. The state — or what represented it — became the first crime brigade. It was replaced by the party which covered the system. The party has now disappeared but the system still remains. It has coiled itself up in the ruins of the state and of the economy. To drive it away, we must make deep reforms. This will not be done in a single day or without effort. The period of transition will be difficult. We will succeed only through hard work. But this time, Guineans, you will not sacrifice yourselves for the benefit of only a few men. You are responsible for your future. It is your own happiness that you are now going to build.

First of all, we must build a state in the service of development. Guinea needs civil servants in the exclusive service of their country: responsible and efficient civil servants; civil servants who are aware of belonging to a team and who play a decisive role for our future. Without a common objective and without solidarity among its members, a team cannot win.

Today in the administration, each civil servant is working in isolation. There is no circulation of information. Colleagues and subordinates are ignored. When they exist, competent workers are not well employed. The choice of men depends more on personal relationships than on real qualifications. The structures are inadequate and the country's officials are at a complete (?standstill). No one dares to make a decision — no one, even at the summit. This situation cannot continue: One man cannot alone manage a big country like ours.

In order that each and every one may know what he has to do, in order that he may be able to do it, and in order that he may like to do it, we are going to reform the administration. The public service we inherited was in disorder. In order to know the exact situation, we are going to conduct a census of all civil servants and state employees. At the same time, we will define the duties of each service, the appropriate structures, and the posts to be filled. After this, workers will be transferred to these posts in accordance with their competence. The selection will be made after preliminary training to be conducted by specialists of the sector concerned. The workers not selected will be placed in a special reserve position. Their salaries will be maintained but they will be forbidden entry onto the premises of the public service. After further training, some of them will recover a place within the administration. Reconversion to the private sector will be encouraged through the award of departure premiums, guaranteed bank loans, and training sessions. All those who fail to

seize the chances we will offer them — reintegration into the public service or reconversion to the private sector — will be dismissed at the end of the reorganization period. The needs of the new Guinean administration will be limited. We will therefore be able to reduce the number of civil servants and pay better salaries to those who remain in the service of the state. It is necessary that the salary of the civil servant should rapidly enable him to live correctly with his family with no need for him to look elsewhere for a means of (?subsistence).

[Passage indistinct] In this connection, a general administrative reform commission has been created at the presidency of the republic and placed under my direct authority. For the great majority of civil servants, the present situation poses some inconveniences. If we make our civil servants more responsible and if they are well organized and well paid, we will create in the future an administration for national recovery. No vehicle will be abandonned and neglected for a long time without maintenance [words indistinct]. This reform concerns all of us. In order to start on a sound foundation, it is necessary that the administration should first of all be completely overhauled. After this, we must ensure that it does not skid. To achieve this, we must maintain the necessary balances. Finally, we must know where we want to go, failing which we may go where we do not want.

I am proposing to Guineans a draft development project that we shall all have to define and accomplish together. This project is self-sufficiency in all the essential commodities for decent life — food, housing and clothing — and the mastering of the domestic market by national enterprises set up for our national needs. In the accomplishment of these projects, the state will take up its responsibilities. It will no longer act for Guineans, but when necessary it will help and protect them. Our economy should first get itself started. It cannot abruptly open itself to foreign competition without risk. It will gradually enter the path of liberalism.

First of all, the system must be overhauled; the prerequisite for any economic revival is monetary rehabilitation. In 1986, Guinea will have a new currency. To change millions of bank notes cannot be done in a rush; we will change it when all the conditions for a smooth changeover are met. All holders of hard currency can rightaway change them at a rate which better reflects the true value of our currency. A banking system worthy of that name needs to be established. The reorganization of the central bank is in progress. Beginning 23 December, the other state banks will be closed down. Three banks with joint stock or private holdings — Guinean and foreign — will soon be established in Conakry and in the interior of the country. They are real banks; you can have confidence in them. Your money is always entirely at you disposal. If you have any viable projects, you can go for loans. Like money and loans, legal instruments are essential for economic development. Some efforts at regulating the system have been made, but it is still marked by the spirit of the old system which lays more emphasis on the checking of corrupt practices than help in promoting the free enterprise system. I want each Guinean to have the greatest freedom to invest and create the enterprise of his own choice. The old (?bureaucratic) regulations will be abolished and procedures simplified to the maximum. A commission has been charged with proposing as soon as possible measures to be taken to establish in Guinea the most favorable institutional environment for promoting private initiative. Our compatriots will be given priority in this system.

The economic climate needs clearly defined and precise rules, so that each person will know what he can do and what he cannot do. Those who will respect these rules will have nothing to fear from the state. Their success or their failure will depend on their capacity to face competition. Satisfying the needs of clients and getting profits should also be the rules for the present sector reserved for the state. It is with this perspective in view that we are going to reorganize the administration: a profound renovation with a reduction in the number of personnel is necessary for most of the enterprises it proposes to establish. With the exception of strategic areas, we hope that these enterprises would be taken up by the private sector to be transformed into joint stock companies. We are not going to take immediate profit-earning capacity as the only criterion for closing down of those enterprises that will be closed down. In fact, we should avoid depriving the country of its production capacity if we are to achieve our objective of self-sufficiency in our basic needs.

Workers' rights will be preserved. Collective conventions will always be negotiated by sector of activity. Modern labor rights will at once guarantee workers' interests and those of enterprises. In a free enterprise economy the state should maintain the major economic balances in foreign trade, otherwise the ship of the state will capsize: the currency is depreciated and reforms [illegible] deducting taxes, wealth must be created. Our tax system will encourage investments that can create employment. Our budget revenues are limited; we shall use them in the best interest of the country according to [words indistinct].

Our foreign exchange resources are scarce, and after the devaluation, they will become even more expensive. We must save them and put them to good use. In this exercise, our compatriots abroad can be of immense help: if every month each of them sent 5,000 CFA francs through the official channels to his family, this will represent for Guinea twice the revenue we get from bauxite.

But the important thing is to produce more in order to reduce imports and increase exports. The state, as a matter of urgency, should help revive production. It is only production that will give revenue to Guineans, resources for the state and foreign exchange for the country. We are going to set up a system of incentive for the creation and development of enterprises by giving priority to those who invest in the interior of the country.

For our national redress efforts, our farmers are in the forefront. One only has to get out of Conakry to see the efforts they have been making even before the aid envisaged comes to them. To facilitate things for them, the state will do everything in its power. In the cities, the fall in illegal revenues is going to create serious social problems. Since our experts do not always know this kind of thing, reforms to this end do not often yield the required results. We must, as a matter of urgency, replace the speculative incomes that are going to disappear with incomes from labor.

International organizations and friendly countries should know that the creation and development of small- and medium-size enterprises are, in the short term, our main priorities. It is through opportune, concrete actions that are suitable for the

needs of everyone that the state can intervene effectively; for example, by encouraging the voluntary grouping of entrepreneurs of the same professional body for the supply and stocking of raw materials. Our building sector remains in the short term the sector which has the highest production potential. This sector should therefore organize itself quickly, and the state will give it the priority in all construction and renovation of state buildings. It is my wish that in 1986, an important program for the building of school blocks be carried out by private entrepreneurs. Our watchword today should be the production and the marketing of made-in-Guinea goods. There cannot be free economy without free trade. Today in Guinea, we have the state-run trade and the smugglers, the former helps to feed the latter. In the state-owned shops, goods are siphoned off and sold on the black market at exorbitant prices. It is in the interest of all that true trade is installed in Guinea, trade that is aimed at massive production and making reasonable profits by selling goods at their right prices. Presently, a kilogram of rice sells for 20 sylis for some priviledged persons while others pay between 100 and 150 sylis. Through the rule of supply and demand, the price of rice will be set at an intermediary price that will correspond to its real production cost to which the normal gain of the trader will be added. Regular prices and supplies will be ensured for the benefit of the people and the country because only a just remuneration of the labor of our agricultural workers can enable us to achieve food self-sufficiency.

Today, I am making the following decisions: [words indistinct] during the year 1986, the state will try and place the necessary foreign exchange at the disposal of importers who must have signed an agreement on the type of goods to be imported and the level of prices to be fixed. The economic reorganization will not be (?easy). Prices of goods imported by the state — that is goods paid in foreign exchange at the official rate — will necessarily be increased. Today, these prices are abnormally low like the salaries of government functionaries. We will readjust both. Subventions will provisionally be granted to major public services such as transport so that these increases do not have an effect on commuters. Such decisions are necessary for a harmonious economic and social development. The state must not engage itself in activities of either production or marketing but it cannot allow itself to be a passive spectator of the economic activities if not [words indistinct]. We are aware of the nefarious effects of wild liberalism on the African society. We do not want the powerful men — ones who profit from the system, the speculators and the international concerns — to tread upon the weak ones. The sole criterion for immediate profitability should not guide us in the choice of investments, as this will not be in the best interest of our rural population. We do not want a minority of priviledged persons under external influence to impose a model of society on a people that have remained faithful to their tradition. On the contrary, we want the development of Guinea by Guineans themselves. There are quite many enterprising and intelligent Guineans. We want our country to be developed mainly with the assitance of our nationals, without depending upon external assistance which can come in later.

Foreigners wishing to invest in Guinea will be welcome provided they do not interfere in the affairs of the state and provided they primarily invest in the interior of the country. It is our farmers who are going to rebuild the country and ensure self-sufficiency in food and the development of exports. We must hinder rural exodus and promote a return to the land by giving priority to the improvement of living conditions in the rural areas. We want to have a society based on natural (?resources) placed at the service of development. The objective of the decentralization is to strengthen solidarity where it still exists. To create solidarity at the level of the more complicated level of the economic and social life is the purpose of the contractual and decentralized planning. [sentence as heard] All our policies must resolve around these two objectives.

The traditions of cooperation and mutual aid are still alive in the rural areas. Thanks to them, Guinea survived 60 years of colonization and 26 years of dictatorship. Our population come together spontaneously to build a house, harvest a farm, and help the sick. Here, there is no question of politics but of solidarity. I was thinking about this natural solidarity when I proposed to our rural populations the formation of (?cooperatives) [words indistinct]. Revolutionary local authorities have been reconstituted in many places and the former dignitaries have monopolized all the power. In some other places, districts have been created which are too vast. Villages that are most remote from the major cities are forgotten except when there are taxes to be paid. Nothing durable can be built on such a foundation.

A district must comprise villages that have woven among them close links which are often based on relations of parentage or alliance and which have the habit of organizing their daily lives on a collective basis. The inhabitants will then have no difficulty in choosing those who are worthy to represent them. The districts must enable the population to manage their traditional mode of life in all freedom, but their size is not enough for them to undertake economic development actions. In order to construct a road, build a small dam, clear land for cultivation, create a market, or ensure the functioning of a school or dispensary, it will often be necessary to pool the financial resources of many of them. New bonds of solidarity between neighboring districts will be progressively created and their populations will become aware of the need to come together within (?ethnic) groupings. These will be the rural development communities which I wish to see progressively installed. At the same time, municipal districts will be created within the urban areas. These new communities will freely administer their own affairs and will have sufficient resources at their disposal to ensure for them real financial autonomy.

The means at the disposal of the state will be concentrated at the prefectures. Apart from the duties that always devolve on the central public authorities such as those of the judiciary, the police, and the registry office, this intervention will mainly consist of development assistance. Adequate means will be given exclusively to my direct representatives, the prefects, who will thus have the responsibility of implementing the government's policies in their prefectures. The present territorial districts enable the former regime to impose the intervention of the central authority on every act of daily life. They will be progressively abolished and replaced by units which are more in conformity with the people's wishes and needs as well as with the country's cultural and economic realities. [Words indistinct], the prefecture will be the place of intervention by the state, the supporter of the rural development communities, and the place of action of the

populations. These communities will have to promote the economic development of our rural areas. In the field of construction of roads, wells, schools, or dispensaries, our rural people are the best judges of their needs which they can partly satisfy with the human and financial resources at their disposal. They must rely first of all on their own strength but also on the assistance of the state and the international community. This aid did not go spontaneously to the villages in the past because there was a tendency to undertake big projects costing millions of dollars. Small-scale projects had been ignored. I want to reverse this tendency and truly accord priority to very small projects. To achieve this, we will associate our village communities in the preparation of our development plans. Each community will have to define the investments it wishes to realize as a priority on its territory as well as the human and financial means at its disposal and those it lacks to realize them. The projects will be regrouped at the prefectural level and then at the national level where the necessary coordination and coherence will be ensured. The projects selected will be included in the national investment plan which will thus have an important participation of the local communities. An important part of the funds earmarked for the purpose of developments by the state and international cooperation will be shared on a contractual basis among the various projects.

The state will bring its contributions in proportion with the resources mobilized by the population. Thus, contractual and decentralized planning will be the main tool for the balanced development of Guinea. The Ministry for Planning and International Cooperation, which is attached to the presidency of the republic, is to become an instrument of development for the country. It will verify whether the various sectoral policies are in conformity with this project. It will prepare the state's national investment budget and in conjunction with the Economy and Finance Ministry, ensure its technical and financial follow-up. Finally, it will define a strategy of incurring debts. Guinea needs international aid but it must one day repay this aid. In order not to leave behind too heavy a debt for those who will come after us, we will select the projects to be realized and give priority to investments which are in the interest of the country's development.

Guinea is engaged in a long race. Some people are in a speed race and are signing anything whatsoever [words indistinct]. The Ministry for Planning and International Cooperation must put a stop to this wastage. It must also coordinate the actions of the foreign experts in the service of our government and ensure that these actions are in conformity with our people's objectives. [Passage indistinct] We must learn our lessons again. I have brought in experts to assist us. They are here to serve our country and not to govern it in our place. Experts are not very well aware of local realities. They must work under our control and have by their side Guineans who are capable of learning and of replacing them when the time comes. Experts cost very dearly, especially those from private companies. We have very highly qualified cadres. We will call for their help. There are too many experts in certain places and not enough in others. Because of lack of coordination, technical assistance is not well utilized. We must put some order into it. At times, this assistance is very effective. Some experts have placed themselves at our country's service with competence, devotion, and without ulterior motive. I wish to congratulate and encourage them. We must guard against two excesses: we must not think that we are good for nothing and that only foreigners can save us. We must also not think that we can get along by ourselves without any outside aid.

Guineans, do not be worried. I will not allow anyone to recolonize Guinea. We will be able to safeguard the independence we achieved in conditions of which we are proud. But this pride must not be misplaced. We must know our limits and learn to surpass them. It is no longer by closing our borders that we will become masters of our destiny. It is by improving our capabilities in all fields and by renouncing past errors for good.

On 3 April 1984, we overthrew a bloody dictatorship without any excesses nor spirit of vengence and without shedding a single drop of blood. We have turned our backs to the behaviors against which we stood up. International opinion hailed the new regime with astonishment and admiration. Too much time has been spent waiting for Guinea to respect human rights. Men do not change (?easily). Moments of suffering are not easily forgotten. When they had the opportunity, certain people had their revenge against those who had symbolized an abhorred past and thus fell back into the infernal cycle of repression and vengence. I am deeply convinced that we must stop nourishing resentments which aggravate division. And I hope that all of you will share this conviction. Let us try to overcome our weaknesses and stop to look at the past. This will be easier soon when the old system is done away with for good. This system is still present [words indistinct] in practices which our people thought have been done away with for good. The behavior of some state officials is unacceptable: The arbitrary detentions whose only purpose is to extort money from innocent people must stop immediately. The ministers of justice and security have the imperative task of [words indistinct]. They must make Guinea a state where law prevails, a state that respects human rights and individual freedoms. [Passage indistinct]

Six Banks Cease Operations Due to Reform

AB231935 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Conakry, Dec 23 (AFP) — Six Guinean banks ceased operations today because of what the Guinean Economics and Finance Ministry called "technical reasons" related to forthcoming economic and fianancial reforms.

The move was understood to be related to an imminent drastic devaluation of the currency, syli, which would be renamed the Guinean franc, following a shake-up in the banking system.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank want to see a virtual restart from scratch for Guinea's banks, which have been accused of misspending most of the money deposited with them by customers.

The military government, which is trying to restore an economy devastated under the rule of late dictator Ahmed Sekou Toure, last night named a new governor of the Central Bank, Kerfalla Yansane. He will be assisted by Leon Chaize, of French nationality, a former adviser to the bank who was named deputy governor.

The Guinean authorities would eventually like to take the country into the Franc Zone. Three French banks, Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Banque Nationale de Paris and Societe Generale, are in the process of beginning operations in the country.

Today's ministry statement said bank employees, except senior management, need not come into work at the Credit National, the Banque Nationale de Developpement Agricole, the Banque Commerciale de Guinea, the Banque Ntionale d'Epargne et de Deposit, the Banque Nationale des Services Exterieurs and the Banque Guineenne due Commerce Exterieurs.

The order was "within the framework of the imminent economic and monetary reform", the statement said, adding that employees would continue to receive their salaries and account holders would be given credit for their deposits after thorough audits.

The announcement followed a cabinet reshuffle announced by President Lansana Conte which included the replacement of seven members implicated in a failed coup last July, increased representation for civilians and the establishment of ministries in Guinea's four regions.

Other measures expected to be undertaken by the authorities (?as) part of a substantial economic reform package included the abolition of special state shops where government employees were able to purchase staple goods at susidized prices.

IVORY COAST

Bedie Proposed for Assembly Speaker

AB211342 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The 147 members of parliament, elected for a 5-year mandate in the 1980 general elections, officially ended their mandate yesterday morning with the official closing of the second ordinary session of the National Assembly for 1985. It is the end of the sixth legislature. One hundred and seventy-five new members will now begin a 5-year mandate. Speaker Henri Konan Bedie performed the closing ceremony yesterday morning. He took the opportunity to take stock of the activities of our parliament in the past 5 years during which 120 bills were passed on various sectors of our political, economical, and social life.

[Begin Bedie recording] There was no sector of our activities that we debated upon directly or indirectly. We can, however, bring under a limited number of chapters all the bills that we examined and passed: the institutions, the organization of social life, international cooperation, development, rules governing our economic and financial activities, and state finances.

With limited resources, we achieved a performance that we can be proud of because we have contributed at the side of the father of the nation — President Felix Houphouet-Boigny — to maintaining Ivory Coast as a law-abicing state, a peaceful country, a country of progress and brotherhood.

Dear colleagues, in this atmosphere of brotherhood, friendship, unity, and joy, we are parting at the end of this legislature to meet again, because we all remain in a solidaristic family in line with the ideals of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast [PDCI]. [End recording]

After Speaker Bedie's speech, Edmond Zegbehi Bouazo, deputy speaker of the National Assembly, who spoke on behalf of his colleagues, extolled the quality of Speaker Konan Bedie who, he said, succeeded during the 5 years in streamlining the debates in a display of discernment. Mr Bouazo, who did not tire of praising Speaker Bedie, called on his fellow members of the National Assembly to reelect Mr Bedie as the head of the parliament for the new legislature.

[Begin Bouazo recording] After coming into being as a result of popular enthusiasm, the sixth legislature has now come to an end. It will go down in history as the first child of the Ivorian-style democracy. What can one retain from it other than the fact that it was the expression of an unprecedented experiment — the Ivorians were free to choose their representatives within the framework of the only party, the PDCI. Similarly, the members of parliament were absolutely free to choose among themselves the member whom they deemed was the new man capable of coping with the new situation resulting from this very democratic experience.

Mr Speaker, dear colleagues, unprecedented historic responsibilities have just been entrusted to our parliament. In fact, it is the speaker, under Article 11 of the Constitution, who will ensure the continuity of the power in the event of a vacancy. As the emanation of the nation, the National Assembly has the duty to discharge this constitutional responsibilty in dignity and with seriousness. Dear colleagues, this is why I take the liberty of calling on you for reflection and of telling him again that we are determined to pursue our way with him because we are conscious that he will be able, as he was in the past, to lead us to sure shores. We are convinced that he has the necessary capabilities. Let us bet on stability and continuity as the essential condition for the success of our country. I thank you. [End recording]

You just heard Edmond Zegbehi Bouazo, deputy speaker of the National Assembly, who paid a glowing tribute to Speaker Henri Konan Bedie and proposed to his colleagues in the assembly to reelect speaker Bedie as the head of the seventh and new legislature.

MALI

Party Official Says Burkinabe Troops Not Withdrawn

AB231638 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, address to Malian women at a mass rally in Bamako on 23 December — recorded]

[Excerpts] I would not like to be long but I will simply convey to you the greetings of the president of the republic. He asked me to tell you that Mali has never sought to wage war. [applause] The area of Mali is 1,256,998 square kilometers [applause], while

the area of Burkina Faso is 274,000 square kilometers. [applause] He says if there is someone who seeks land, it is Burkinabe Faso but not Mali. [applause]

But the head of state asked me to tell you that he has been patient and tolerant. An ultimatum was issued calling on the Burkinabe troops to withdraw from our villages. But unfortunately, they have not. Right now, as I am speaking to you, the Burkinabe troops have remained at their position. As a result, the villages of Selba, Koundia, Diounouga, and Douna are surrounded by the Burkinabe troops. Food is (?distributed) to the Malian population. The president says that he will (?calm down) the situation in the shortest time possible. [applause] We do not want war but we cannot accept humiliation. [applause] We will not trip over anyone's foot; but we will not allow anyone to trip over our foot. We do not have an expansionist mind but we will not relinquish an inch of our territory to anyone whomsoever. [applause]

But the president has asked me to give you advice. You must, as the first ladies, be first to display tolerance toward the Burkinabe living in Mali. You must accept them. There is no war between the Burkinabe (?resident) in Mali and the Malians.

NIGERIA

Defense Minister Discusses Coup Attempt

MB201715 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 20 Dec 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been reports reaching London this week of some kind of upheaval in Nigeria's military government, even of a coup attempt. It comes at a time when President Babangida's government that seized power only 4 months ago has to take some tough decisions, most notably on the economic front. In particular, it just turned down a loan from the IMF on the grounds that its austere provisions were unacceptable. Elizabeth Blunt asked Nigeria's defense minister, Major General Domkat Bali, what in fact has been going on.

[Begin recording] [Bali] Well, there is no attempted coup as from now. But what is happening is that there are some military people who are disdainful with the happenings and in fact were thinking of a possibility of coup, but no attempt has been made.

[Blunt] Who has been arrested?

[Bali] A certain number of officers, that's it for now. I woudn't give names or that, but quite a number of officers have been arrested.

[Blunt] One of the names that has been mentioned in connection with the arrests was a certain Brigadier (Nasharawa), the former adjutant general. Was he among those arrested?

[Bali] In due course, I think you will find that who are the people arrested, but as the investigation is now going on, I don't like to mention names as I here just said.

[Blunt] When were the arrests made?

[Bali] Between 2 -days ago and now.

[Blunt] What is happening to them now, the people that have been arrested?

[Bali] Only investigations and questionings so far, nothing more than that.

[Blunt] Now, what were this people doing, actually doing, that they were arrested for?

[Bali] Look, they were [words indistinct] they were just, for instance, they were just campaigning against the regime, if you see what I mean. they are complaining about quite a number of things. (?It is) about the [words indistinct] officers, about the retention of some officers in government who should not have been there, about our relaxed attitude to the idea of human rights — they claim military (?has no business) talking about human rights — they complain about the [words indistinct] other people and the rejection of the IMF loan. Those are the things they are complaining about.

[Blunt] So they would have been in favor of taking the IMF loan?

[Bali] I don't know if they really would have been in favor, but what they are complaining about is a whole (?effect of the IMF loan) and they were punishing those people and [word indistinct] troops for their cutting their salaries off.

[Blunt] Now there seem some talk of what Nigerian [word indistinct] refer to as the Kaduna mafia, the conservative northerners who have felt to have lost power in recent changes in Lagos. Would they have been involved with this sort of group?

[Bali] So far no evidence has shown that that is the case.

[Blunt] Were there any civilians involved?

[Bali] Not that I know of.

[Blunt] And are you satisfied this particular problem has now been sorted out?

[Bali] I am satisfied that the right steps as of now, but I think there [words indistinct].

Benue, Borno State Governors Condemn Coup Plot

AB231000 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Governor David Jang of Benue State has stressed the need for stability to ensure the development of Nigeria. The governor, who was reacting to the abortive attempt to unseat the Federal Military Government, said in Lagos that Benue would have been the base of the coup plotters.

On his part, the Borno State governor, Major Abdul Muminu Aminu, wondered why any group of officers would attempt to

overthrow the Federal Government because of the rejection of the IMF loan. He said that the government's action was in consonance with the wishes of the people.

Human Rights To Be kept; No General Arrested
AB231554 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Nigerians have been given the assurance that the plot by some misguided military officers to overthrow the Federal Military Government may not change the administration's position on human rights. Addressing State House correspondents in Lagos today, the chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, said that President Ibrahin Babangida had no intention of abandoning his human rights policy. He said that it was quite understandable that Nigerians should be concerned about the possibility of a change in policy, because of the reasons given by the coup plotters. Chief Onabule stated that the ordinary man on the street should not be afraid, so long as he keeps withon the laws of the land. He explained that the policy might be blended with any other measures necessary, to ensure that the security of the state was not threatened either from within or outside the armed forces. Chief Onabule also described as misleading, the report carried by a British news agency that three generals had been arrested in connection with the plot. He advised journalists to confirm reports or speculations from the Ministry of Defense before publishing them.

Meanwhile, a meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council is being held in Lagos. The meeting will aprrove the 1986 Budget. Also today, the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, received on behalf of President Babangida, the 1984 Annual Report [date as heard] of the Public Complaints Commission. The report was presented by the Chairman of the Commission, Reverend Canon Alius Mohammed. Commodore Ukiwe said that the government believes in the priniciples of ombudsmen to solve intricate cases. He said the government gave maximum support to the Commission as it serves as a cheap alternative to the courts.

Military Commander Explains Army Pay Cuts
AB221558 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Members of the Armed Forces have been told not to be misled by disgruntled elements on the recent pay cuts which affected them. Addressing soldiers of the 33d Air Defense Artillery, the commander of the corps of artillery, Brigadier Abdullahi Mamman, explained that nonpayment of some allowances to military men was part of the sacrifices demanded by the economic emergency. He told them to show good examples since the leadership of the country rested squarly on the Armed Forces.

Foreign Minister Akinyemi To Visit UK
AB201825 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Lagos, Dec 20 (AFP) — Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi will make an official visit to Britain next month, the government announced today. It will be the first visit of a Nigerian foreign minister since the military overthrew a civilian regime on December 31, 1983.

Mr Akinyemi is to spend three days in London starting on January 7, according to an official communique.

Britain withdrew its high commissioner (ambassador) here in July 1984 following the aborted kidnapping in London by Nigerian officials of former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, who is wanted in Lagos on charges of corruption.

Last September, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe made an official visit to Nigeria.

Today's communique said Mr Akinyemi's return visit was "a continuation of the exchange of views between the two ministers on matters of mutual interest in their countries."

ANGOLA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Afghanistan

MB230949 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Angola and Afghanistan have decided to establish diplomatic relations. ANGOP, which reported this, said that the agreement was signed in Luanda during the visit of a delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which attended the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress.

Commenting on the issue, the Kabul media said the Afghan decision expressed the country's desire to contribute toward the struggle against the last vestiges of colonialism in Africa, and its decisive stand against the policy of the West, particularly of the United States.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel On Working Visit to Zambezia Province

MB231939 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has been on a working visit to Zambezia Province since yesterday. The Mozambican head of state arrived in Quelimane from Manica, where he also made a working visit. In that province, President Samora Machel visited several social and production centers. At the end of his visit to Manica Province, he chaired a mass rally in Chimoio, where he announced that until 30 December the Frelimo party provincial secretariat and provincial governments must render accounts during mass rallies. President Samora Machel also said that from next year on, the Frelimo Party provincial secretariats and the provincial governments must render accounts of their activities on 22 June and 5 December each year.

74 'Bandits' Killed in Three Provinces

MB231340 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 22 Dec 85

[From the "Voice of Combat" program]

[Excerpts] Our FPLM forces recently killed 49 armed bandits in the Vilanculos District in Inhambane Province and released 10 civilians.

In Zambezia and Tete Provinces, 25 armed bandits were killed by the FPLM. Some 82-mm mortar mines, light weapons, and ammunition for heavy machine guns were seized. A total of 78 civilians were released. The remaining armed bandits fled when they faced our brave combatants. It is a fact that the bandits, scattered and disorientated, cannot endure the fighting any longer. Let us advance.

NAMIBIA

Headman's Son Killed By 'SWAPO insurgents'

MB231247 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Windhoek, Dec 23, SAPA — A headman's son, Mr Izak Nujoma, was shot and killed by SWAPO insurgents near Okalongo in northern SWA/Namibia, the SWA Territory force said in a statement in Windhoek today.

Mr Nujoma was killed early saturday morning at the shop of his father, Mr Paulus Nujoma.

Afterwards the insurgents looted the shop and fled to Angola in a vehicle belonging to the shopowner.

The SWATF said 41 civilians had been killed to date this year by SWAPO insurgents who had also been responsible for 15 more civilian deaths in landmine blasts.

A total of 107 civilians were injured and 179 had been abducted by insurgents.

To date this year, 593 insurgents had been "eliminated" by the security forces.

Among the armament captured from insurgents were 1131 kg of explosives, more than 570 weapons (including small arms, machineguns, B10 canon, mortar tubes and RPG7 rocket Launchers), and 11.5 tons of ammunition, including 135 landmines, 253 anti-personnel mines, 1959 morter bombs, 987 rifle grenades and 389 RPG7 rockets.

The security forces lost one man for about every 19 losses by insurgents, the SWATF statement said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela Flies To Cape Town 23 December

MB231706 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 23, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela tonight flew to Cape Town After police surrounded her home in Soweto and gave her until 5pm to leave the Johannesburg area, a spokesman for her legal representatives said tonight.

"Mrs Mandela has not been arrested. She is on her way to Cape town by air," he said.

According to the spokesman security police surrounded Mrs Mandela's home today and gave her the ultimatum after she had appeared in court on charges of breaking a banning order prohibiting her from living in Johannesburg/Roodepoort area — including Soweto.

Mrs Mandela returned to her Soweto home this morning after leaving court and attending a local clinic for treatment for an

ankle injury she received when police allegedly forcibly removed her from her home in Soweto on Saturday.

Police booked Mrs Mandela into the Jan Smuts Airport Holiday Inn outside Johannesburg on Saturday night.

She refused to stay in the hotel and visited friends in Laudium near Pretoria before returning to her home yesterday morning. Police thereafter arrested her on charges of flouting her banning order.

Mrs Mandela was released without bail this morning.

During the brief court hearing today, the magistrate, Mr H. Brandt, said setting bail for Mrs Mandela would serve no purpose.

Her attorney, Mr Akbar Ayob, argued Mrs Mandela was well known, both nationally and internationally, and the court should use its discretion and release her without bail. He said money for bail was no object.

The magistrate warned her to appear in the regional court in Krugersdorp on January 22 next year.

Commentary Defends Action

MB240651 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Station Commentary: "Winnie Mandela's Arrest"]

[Text] There is no way that the SAP could not have been aware that the arrest of Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned leader of the ANC, would cause a furor overseas. The fact of the matter is that there cannot be one set of laws for Mrs Mandela and another set for all other South Africans. Anyone who breaks the law is open to arrest and prosecution, and Mrs Mandela broke the law by refusing to comply with a revision of her banning order which prohibits her from living in Soweto.

Mrs Mandela's original banning order was served on her in 1977 because of her radical political activities, and she was restricted to living only in the town of Brandfort in the Orange Free State Province of South Africa. In August this year, however, her home in Brandfort was severely damaged by a fire bomb, and she then moved to her house in Soweto. In doing so she contravened the order prohibiting her form living anywhere but in Brandfort. Clearly on humanitarian grounds, no action was taken against her for defying the order and a blind eye was turned to her living in Soweto.

She was obviously not content to let the matter rest there, and within a short while she was holding news conferences and addressing thousands of people, again in contravention of the 1977 restrictions placed on her. She was at the graveside of a mass funeral for unrest victims in Mamelodi earlier this month and later addressed a crowd of several thousands. Her emotional speech was reported prominently overseas, and she was clearly playing an active political role.

Ironically, Mrs Mandela was arrested after defying her restriction order which had been greatly relaxed. In terms of the amendments to her restriction order, Mrs Mandela may now attend social gatherings which are not political or a student meeting. She no longer has to report periodically to police stations and the prohibition of her leaving her Brandfort home has been lifted. However, she may not live in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg, which include Soweto, Roodepoort.

No matter what one may think of laws which restrict one, no one has the right to regard themselves as being above the law.

Reportage, Comment on Amanzimtoti Explosion

Death Toll

MB232029 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Durban, Dec 23, SAPA — The official death toll in the bomb blast at Amanzimtoti's busy Sanlam centre today stood at five tonight while hospitals reported at least 61 injured, some seriously.

Police identified the dead:

— Willem van Wyk, a two-year-old boy from Vereeniging in the Transvaal.

— Sharon Bothma, a 16-year-old girl from benoni in the Transvaal.

— Anna Scheurer, a 40-year-old woman from Amanzimtoti.

— Irma Bensisni, a 48-year-old woman from Randfontein in transvaal.

— Corneo Smith, An eight year old boy from Pretoria Gardens.

Police Commissioner Visits Scene

MB231445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1442 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 23, SAPA — The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, visited the Sanlam centre blast scene late this afternoon, arriving from Pretoria by helcopter.

He was accompanied by the head of the forensic department of the CID [Criminal Investigation Division], Major-General Lothar Neetling.

The general, accompanied by local police officers, inspected the damage, but declined to comment.

Earlier, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, also visited the scene and told SAPA the police would mount a 24-hour lookout for the "murderer of murderers," find them and then let the law take its course.

The minister said blasts such as the one at Sanlam centre were

not altogether unexpected in the light of the African National Congress claims that it would now go for "soft targets" such as the killing of men, women and children.

Le Grange, Slabbert Comment

MB231927 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says that since the declared objective of the ANC is to carry out terrorist attacks on so-called soft targets in South Africa, and since it has already accepted responsibility for certain attacks, the organization should be condemned by the Western world and denied access to its capital. He was commenting in Pretoria on today's incident at Amanzimtoti in which six people — two women, one girl, and three boys — were killed when the bomb exploded at the town's Sanlam center. Forty-four people were injured in the blast.

The explosion, he said, was a deed perpetrated in accordance to the declared policy of the ANC to attack civilian targets. It was the third terrorist attack in South Africa in 8 days in which innocent women and children had been killed.

Describing those responsible as cowardly murderers, Mr le Grange said that the police would work round the clock to track down the culprits. In his statement Mr le Grange also expressed his condolence with the families of the victims of the Amanzimtoti bomb attack.

The leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, has said in a statement issued in Cape Town that he is shocked and filled with revulsion at news of the bomb explosion. It would appear, he said, that it was a growing number of violent deads that were both senseless and purposeless. Such deeds could mere serve to harden attitudes and make negotiation impossible. He express sympathy with the families of those killed in the attack and with those who were injured.

Buthelezi, NRP React

MB231442 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The police division of public relations in Pretoria has announced that six people, three white women and three white boys, were killed in this morning's explosion at the Sanlam business center at Amanzimtoti on the Natal south coast.

In his reaction, the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said the increase in the incidence of terrorism would not help solve South Africa's problems. He expressed his condolences to the next of kin of the victims of the explosion.

The New Republic Party's [NRP] spokesman on law and order, Mr Vause Raw, said in his response to the explosion that it was a message that one could not negotiate with Marxist terrorists. He said South Africans would not be cowered into surrendering by such barbaric actions.

PFP's Suzman Condemns Blast

MB231541 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP, Helen Suzman, has unequivocally condemned the bombing in Amanzimtoti. Helen Suzman talking to Zayed Kachalia:

[Begin recording] [Suzman] I cannot find words strong enough to condemn. I mean, this is simply going to lead to growing instability and further hatred, and it is not in any way going to help to creat a climate for any form of negotiation in South Africa.

[Kachalia] Can you suggest ways to stop this violence in South Africa?

[Suzman] The important thing, I think, is to examine the genuine grievances and take positive steps to remove those grievances, but at the same time to hope that the other side will equally restrain itself and not be violent in the interim. Otherwise this is just going to escalate until there is a terrible feeling of uncertaintly in South Africa. [end recording]

Hunt For Perpetrators

MB231801 Johannestburg SAPA in English 1758 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 23, SAPA — The official death toll in the Amanzimtoti blast remained at six tonight but investigations had shown two white women instead of the three initially reported had died, police said.

A spokesman said from headquarters in Pretoria the dead now included two adult women, two boys, a yough girl and a teenaged girl.

All were white, the spokesman said.

The spokesman added no names of dead or badly injured were available yet.

The hunt for those responsible for the blast was continuing.

ANC refuses Comment

MB231812 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The ANC is refusing to comment on who was responsible for this morning's bomb blast in Amanzimtoti, which killed six people and injured 40 others. Howard Barrell has this report from Harare.

[Barrell] An ANC spokesman has refused to comment on the likelihood that the bombing was the owrk of the organization and the signs are that the ANC will say nothing further on the subject. The attack, clearly aimed at Christmas shoppers, would, in the view of observers, indicate an important shift in ANC armed tactics if it is the work of the ANC. At a major conference in Zambia in June, the ANC decided it would still [word indis-

tinct](?its) armed attacks specifically against civilian targets, but it did conclude that the distinction between hard and soft targets would fall away, and the civilians would get caught in the crossfire. The chaos which reigns in other organizations such as the Pan Africanist Congress, PAC, makes it highly improbable that they could have mounted the attack, but this possibility cannot be ruled out.

Tutu Blames Apartheid for 'Spiral of Violence'
MB241022 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1014 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 24, SAPA — The recent spiral of violence in Natal, Messina, Maseru and in the townships would not have come about were it not for apartheid, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, he roundly condemned the spate of deaths in bomb and landmine blasts, armed attacks and township unrest.

"All right-thinking people must be appalled at all the violence taking place around us," he said.

"I have said time without number that I condemn all violence — that of the vicious and repressive system such as apartheid but also that of those seeking to overthrow it.

"We offer our condolences to those bereaved. We pray that good sense and decency will prevail.

"If we did not have the injustice and oppression of apartheid which has made many to be detained without trial, which harasses people such as Winnie Mandela and brings charges of treason against several — we would not have this spiral of violence. We must break it."

Bishop Tutu repeated calls on the government to lift the state of emergency, withdraw troops from the townships, release detainees and political prisoners and allow exiles to return to South Africa.

This had to be followed by negotiation. "We must talk or else we will perish," he said.

Conservatives: 'Wipe Out' Terrorist Bases
MB231425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1422 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 23, SAPA — The government should forthwith instruct the South African Defence Force to forcefully "wipe out" all alleged terrorist bases in neighbouring states, Mr Koos van Der Merwe, MP for Jeppe and the Conservative Party's chief spokesman on defence matters, said today.

Commenting on the bomb blast in Amanzimtoti, Mr Van der Merwe said the Conservative Party wished to express its sincerest condolences with the bereaved. He said his party was "horrified by this act of cowardice."

Dutch Reformed Minister Meets ANC in U.S.
MB240713 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Controversial Dutch Reformed Church Minister Dr Nico Smith has defied Pretoria and met with ANC representatives.

According to a report in the *BUSINESS DAY* newspaper, the church leader met with members of the banned organization in New York. Both parties had apparently been attending separate conferences in the American city and took the opportunity of their proximity to discuss key issues. Although the ANC cannot be quoted in South Africa, Dr Smith says his discussions with executive ANC members Thabo Mbeki and UN representative (Neo Mzana) covered aspects of the ANC and its position in South Africa. In November the Pretoria government threatened to withdraw Dr Mith's passport if he tried to meet with ANC leaders in Lusaka.

Police Issue 'Unrest Report' on Deaths
MB240730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0710 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 24, SAPA — Following is the 8am SAP "unrest report":

"In the black residential area of Moutse in the Northern Transvaal, a private vehicle was set alight and police on two occasions used birdshot and tear smoke to disperse illegal gatherings of groups of blacks. No injuries were reported.

"At Shoshanguve a group of blacks stopped and threatened a policeman's wife because she had allegedly bought articles in a white area. The woman managed to reach her home where her husband warned the mob to disperse. One person allegedly tried to throw a petrolbomb at the houses, whereupon a shot was fired, fatally wounding a black man.

"At the Westonaria mine on the west Rand, a large group of blacks threw stones at mine security personnel. One white man was fatally stabbed and two white males were injured. Vehicles and offices were damaged. Three black men were arrested.

"In a later incident at the mine a large group of blacks again threw stones at mine security personnel and mine buildings. Security officials fired with rubber bullets on the mob. Two black men were fatally wounded and one black man was arrested.

"The KwaZakhele school in Port Elizabeth was set alight by arsonists. Extensive damage was caused to the school.

"In the black residential area at Stutterheim a private home was set alight. Three black men sustained serious burns.

"At Bloedfontein in the northern Transvaal a group of blacks extensively damaged a private vehicle by stoning it."

Ends report.

Two Killed in Overnight Unrest Incidents

MB221119 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1110 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 22, SAPA — Herewith the police unrest report for the period 7pm last night to noon today, issued by the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

Stone-throwing and barricading of streets occurred in Dennilton in the eastern Transvaal, near Groblersdal, yesterday. Police used tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse rioters. The body of a black man believed to have been wounded during one of the police actions was later found in the street. The death is being investigated.

At Phillipstown in the northern Cape, a black policeman's father was hacked to death with a panga and his body set alight when a group of blacks attacked the house. The policeman fired shots at the attackers, seriously wounding a black woman. The crowd fled when a police patrol arrived.

At Thabong near Welkom, stone-throwers damaged a woman's hostel. A guard fired shots at the stone-throwers, wounding a 33-year-old man.

At Kagiso on the west Rand, people were prevented form setting fire to a private home by the arrival of a security force's patrol who fired birdshot to disperse the would-be arsonists. No injuries were reported.

In another incident on the west Rand, a beer hall in Mohlakeng was set on fire and destroyed. A police patrol fired at the arsonists, wounding a man.

At Beaufort West in the Tinus Township, police arrested five people after a petrol bomb attack on the home of a councillor.

In Lenasia a petrol bomb was early this morning thrown at the home of civil rights lawyer, Miss Priscilla Jana. Only slight damage was caused and no arrests were made. Police are investigating.

Death Toll From Political Unrest Reaches 991

MB231312 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 23, SAPA — The death toll in the current wave of political disturbances in South Africa has now reached 991, the South African Institute of Race Relations said in Johannesburg today.

August, when there were 163 deaths, was the worst month, the institute said, followed by November (101) and July (96).

The institute said that of the 991 deaths since the disturbances began in the Vaal triangle in September last year, 843 had occurred during 1985.

During the previous period of political violence, which began in Soweto in June 1976, about 700 people were killed, the institute said.

10,000 Mourners Attend Mamelodi Funeral

MB231159 Johannesburg SAPA in English 117 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 23, SAPA — About 10,000 mourners attending the joint funeral of three unrest victims in Pretoria's Mamelodi township yesterday heard speakers call on pupils to end their boycott and go back to school next year.

There were no incidents during or after the funeral of two-month-old Catherine Sewela, Mr Norman Mphlupegi Fakude, 23, and Mr John Mabuti Maubane, 20, at the H.M. Pitje stadium.

Scores of security force members patrolled the township and manned roadblocks. They moved close to the entrances of the stadium. Earlier funeral organisers had called for security forces to stay away.

Some security force members were seen taking pictures of mourners and speakers from casspirs just outside the stadium.

Talks Held With Zimbabwe Security Force

MB231515 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Talks between representatives of the security forces of South Africa and Zimbabwe on the security situation on the border were held this morning at Messina in the northern Transvaal. A senior spokesman for the South African Defense force, SADF, told our news staff at Pietersburg that the talks had been cordial and much common ground had been found. He said both parties were eager to improve the situation on the border. The talks were held following recent landmine explosions in the area.

Statement Issued

MB231550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1548 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 23, SAPA — South African and Zimbabwean military representative met in Messina today in the wake of recent land mine blasts in the Messina area which have claimed the lives of four children, two women — all of them on a sight-seeing trip — and a farm worker.

A statement by defence headquarters in Pretoria, announcing the meeting, said "matters of common interest were discussed in an amicable atmosphere."

"The parties will now report back to their respective headquaters and contact at local level will continue in the future."

ANC Radio Commentary on 'Fighting' for Power

EA201347 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Station Commentary: "We Are Fighting for the Seizure of Power"]

[Text] Compatriots, there has been a lot of noise of condemnation in the past few days inside our country, particularly among the Whites, emanating quite interestingly from all sides within the white community in our country, from both the blood-(?spilling) apartheid regime and the so-called opposition and liberals, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and so-called liberal newspapers such as the *STAR* and others over the mine bomb explosion near Messina last Sunday, which claimed the lives of six whites. We certainly do not expect the apartheid rulers Botha, Malan, and Le Grange to shower us with praises for carrying out any military operations of whatever nature against them. They are, after all, our sworn enemies and cannot be expected to say anything different.

But it becomes interesting to hear the same virulent language coming also from those who would like to be seen to be fighting against the same apartheid monster for a democratic, nonracial South Africa; those who would like us to believe that they also stand opposed to the criminal apartheid system and are likely to be holding the key to the resolution of our country's problems. They are today shouting the loudest in condemnation of our military actions and the armed struggle which is the one effective element that has exacerbated the deepening political and economic crisis facing the apartheid Botha-Malan-Le Grange regime and is certain to bring it down to its knees.

Countrymen, we surely need to make one thing very, very clear here: that is that the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa under the leadership of their vanguard movement the ANC is a struggle for the seizure of political power from the racist white minority and the establishment of a people's government based on the revolutionary document — the freedom charter. Our struggle is not for the right to negotiate with the Botha regime or with anybody as the PFP and the *STAR* might have thought. We are not fighting for the opportunity to reach the negotiating table. We are fighting to seize power and determine for ourselves how to govern ourselves.

This is what has to be very clear to these well wishers who are not so certain in which trench they belong. Our President Comrade Oliver Tambo (?once) said: All revolutions are about power and ours is no exception. The slogan Power to the People means one thing and one thing only: It means we seek to destroy the power of apartheid tyranny and replace it with popular power with a government whose authority derives from the will of all our people, both black and white. We have thus been forced to adopt the strategy of armed struggle to achieve this goal.

The aim has never been that of trying to persuade the apartheid rulers to come to the negotiating table as that can only be the consequent result of our successful struggle. Even then, coming to the table would not be for anything else than to discuss the mechanics of handing over power to the victorious masses led by their vanguard movement. It is the success of our combined military and mass offensive that will force the apartheid rulers and their henchmen and allies to come to the negotiating table to surrender and not the other way round.

The PFP and its so-called liberal cohorts should not be blinded by the willingness and readiness of the ANC to go to the negotiating table into believing that we have suddenly abandoned the armed struggle and are pinning our hopes for liberation on a negotiated settlement. Instead it is the political and military victories on the ground, the stinging blows delivered by our heroic combatants and our death-defying workers and youth in the dusty streets of our townships that are finally going to drive the apartheid rulers to the negotiating table.

It is not the empty and elusive promises of reform that are going to end apartheid in this country. Nor is it the participation in apartheid-created institutions however active that will bring liberation for our oppressed people. Genuine freedom and liberation lie in struggle and sacrifice.

While the ANC will always regret the loss of civilian lives whether black or white in this country [words indistinct] bring to a definite end this barbaric regime that is the source of all death and destruction in our country and the entire region. To destroy this regime from whose guns and bullets, both rubber and live, tear gas and sjamboks more than 1000 of our people have lost their lives to date to bring peace not only in our country but to the entire region of southern Africa.

As for us, therefore countrymen, the struggle continues. The armed struggle will continue to intensify until this criminal regime is destroyed. What Van Zyl Slabbert and his liberal cohorts say is inconsequential for they are obviously opposed to any meaningful action to bring into being a united, democratic and nonracial South Africa. What they are concerned about is not the total destruction of this barbarous regime but to perpetuate its existence, to sustain its survival so that they too can continue to reap profits and fill their already bulging pockets with the wealth of our country that accrued from the sweat and blood of our workers.

Despite the fact that the criminal apartheid regime has sets its face by words and deeds against any peaceful change that would certainly avoid the loss of civilian lives, Slabbert and others of his ilk continue to advance the empty prospective of dialogue. [Words indistinct] degenerated to the (?very) low level of deploying secret death squads in all our townships to slaughter our patriots who are themselves engaged in a peaceful nonviolent struggle.

The monotonous noise that is currently going on within these hypocritical elements about our losing the opportunity of dialogue or hardening attitudes is therefore so much hogwash that must just be ignored for it will never bring us any nearer to our determined goal of liberation. The real solution of both the problems, countrymen, lies in our intensification of both the political and military offensive against the apartheid regime and all its institutions. Forward to Battle!

Journalists Discuss Black Consumer Boycott
MB201108 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Interview with Sej Motau, senior journalist with the *PRETORIA NEWS* in Pretoria, and Donald Masson, President of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, in Johannesburg by John Bishop on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Bishop] The consumber boycott by some black communities of white shops is evoking strong reaction. Where it is affecting them, white businessmen are frankly worried. Others, including many blacks, are angry and appalled by the violent retribution being meted out to boycott busters. Black shoppers have had their purchases confiscated or destroyed by vigilantes. Well, Journalist Sej Motau has been monitoring the boycott in Pretoria since it started and is able to talk about it from a black perspective. Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] President Donal Masson sees boycotts from the other side — that of the businessman. So let us start with you, Mr Masson. What are your reactions now it has reached the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging [PWV] area.

[Masson] Well, John, I must say that businessmen have generally got a lot of goodwill and understanding for the problems that the blacks have on the political front, but the whole matter is now becoming counterproductive because we are no longer discussing, we are talking about intimidation and lawlessness.

[Bishop] So you would accept that a boycott without involving illegality, a call to people to do something without intimidation, would be a valid thing to do?

[Masson] Well I Believe like anything else, like a strike, a man has the right to withhold his labor if he wishes so he can also withhold his purchasing power, but he can't stop somebody else who wants to buy from ... [changes thought] spending his money the way he wishes to, and in any case it is counterproductive because the businessman has done a lot for black people in South Africa. We have given schools, they have given donations, they have been involved in housing and now, of course, if you don't make profits those benefits just will not be there for the black people to get.

[Bishop] Yes, let's go across to Sej Motau. You have heard Mr Masson's comments. What are yours, Sej?

[Motau] Let me say, John, from the beginning that I am speaking here as an observer, a professional trained observer of mainly the political scene in the townships and in general the political scene in the country, and I would like to say that it is important to understand that while it is probably going to be helpful for me to be talking here, it would have been even more so if somebody from the committee or the organizers of the consumer boycott was here to respond to some of Mr Masson's points.

[Bishop] Yes, so you are not going to speak, you are going to speak rather only as a journalist here.

[Motau] That is right, yes, and I want that clearly understood. Having said that, it is a reflection, a very sad one, that indeed Mr Masson can sit here and talk about, you know what the businessmen are doing for the black people, and yet nobody from the consumer committees can be here because mainly they are afraid, because what they are seen to be doing is regarded by a lot of people as illegal, and I am glad to hear that he says protest, that type of protest like boycotts could have been ok if there was no violence. Now we have spoken against violence. A lot of us have done that and the people, the consumer boycott committees themselves, spokesmen for these organizations, have spoken against it, but we need to go down to the root cause of the violence and I think we have touched on it already. While the one side can canvass for support, like the businessmen are now doing pamphleteering in the townships, the consumer boycott people cannot do so.

[Bishop interrupting] I don't know so much about that Mr Motau, they have had quite a lot of publicity, you know. Some of the boycott committee have come out against violence and they have also spoken for the boycott. Wouldn't that be true, through the pages of the English press at least.

[Motau] Yes, the point I wanted to make was that if, and this is truly my belief, if these people were free to canvass, you know to go out and canvass for support and say we are going to protest and this is the weapon we are going to use, meaning a consumer boycott, then they would have been able to call people, the communities, the black communities, openly and those people would have been able to say "yes" or "no." But now these things have to be done surreptitiously because we have an example now. Mr Ngwenya, for instance, in Soweto has been detained and in Mamelodi a number of people have been detained because they are said to be involved with the organization of the consumer boycott, and this is the fundamental problem we have in this country, that people who are perceived to be doing things that are anti-establishment are not given the democratic right to do them.

[Bishop] Right.

[Masson Interrupting] Sej is that — excuse me can I come in here — Sej, surely that is not quite true. I mean it is not the fact that they were organizing a boycott, it is the fact that they couldn't control the lawless elements, and this is what has become the awkward situation.

[Motau] No I don't ...

[Masson] I believe I read in the paper that a lot of people, the boycott people, say they are doing it because they want the security forces out of the townships. How do you take the security forces out when law-abiding citizens cannot even buy their christmas shopping?

[Motau] Ok.

[Masson] Bring it in a normal manner.

[Motau] Right, let's go back — let's backtrack — why did it start? In fact, the consumer boycott, when it started in July in the Cape, in the Eastern Cape, in fact, in Port Elizabeth, it was because of the declaration of the state of emergency in those

areas, and that two demands that were made at that time was that this state of emergency should be lifted and that the troops should be withdrawn. No this has subsequently deteriorated because there was some intransigence on the people down there, the business people specifically down there, and it lasted for 4 months until it was called off just recently. Now the important thing I think that business people and every person in this country has to understand is that this consumer boycott thing was a legitimate cry from the people in those communities to say: We need to be heard. This is not the way we want to live. We don't need a state of emergency in our townships, if we have a problem let us talk about it. But now the biggest problem that we had was that instead of the business people, to whom in fact the black people were appealing and saying: You have the muscle, you can talk to the government, talk to us, let's talk, let's use you to put our pleas to the government. The business people are taking it as if the black people are now challenging them specifically. They should have grabbed this opportunity to negotiate, to intervene. In fact, this is a plea for intervention.

[Masson] Sej, I must make it quite clear that we offered to talk to people. We had nobody coming forward, and secondly you know we mustn't overrate the clout that the businessman has with the government. We are ordinary citizens of this country. We happen to be voters, but that is about the amount of clout we've got. We can tell government in what type of atmosphere we are doing business and we have said it on many occasions, making it quite clear that the atmosphere wasn't right, the climate for business wasn't good and that we needed boom conditions for us to be able to create jobs and give everybody a slice of the cake.

[Motau] Right, now...

[Masson] But I don't think the black community has been very responsible and they are definitely not helping the business community by the action they are taking.

[Motau] Right. Now as I said this is a fundamental political problem and it is not going to be solved by security force intervention in the townships. Now as I said, the people out there want to live like ordinary average citizens with protection from the police in the normal course of events, but the type of thing that has now deteriorated into a state of siege, people are afraid to come forward to talk.

[Masson] Yes.

[Bishop interrupting] Sej, can I get in there. You said that the boycott started out as a peaceful protest. Let's accept that, but it has turned nasty hasn't it?

[Motau] Yes.

[Bishop] Is there not intimidation now?

[Motau] Yes.

[Bishop] Are the stories of people being forced to eat food they have purchased from white shops true or false?

[Motau] Well, I will tell you this. Several people called our newspaper and they made allegations like that. When I talked to the people on whose behalf these employers were talking, they said to me: No, this did not happen to me, I merely told them that if I went to purchase this would happen to me because I was told it happened to somebody else.

[Bishop] But why are blacks asking to have their — I saw this earlier today incidentally — asking to have the products purchased at white stores wrapped in plain wrapping?

[Motau] Exactly, because what has happened is that simply because those people who were organizing the process could not be seen to be doing it openly because of fear of arrest or detention, or whatever.

[Bishop] But aren't the people who are making the purchases frightened of being intimidated?

[Motau] Yes, they are. Definitely, yes. In fact, there is a lot of fear in the communities. Now this is not only the practical intimidation that you find somebody — the other day we did a story for which we got a rapping that somebody had bought some clothing and this was destroyed, this was burnt, this was set alight. Somebody had records which were destroyed. Now these are things that are physically happening now but the fear and intimidation have been happening since 1976 simply because black people have no legitimate access to protest ....

[Bishop interrupting] Right, but let's look at the ....

[Masson interrupting] But can I just come in, John. It may be true that they haven't got legitimate access to protest, but why take it out on the business community that is the one friend that was left amongst the white community or one of the sectors that had a lot of goodwill towards its own employers. Remember we are not talking about the black community. These are our employees ...

[Motau] Yes.

[Masson] .. and I want to say tonight if then it purely goes about that they want to talk, why don't we call the boycott off, let's sit down and have a chat about it, let bygones be bygones, let's start again, and where I believe that the black community has not been responsible, I don't believe you have acted responsibly, let me forget that and then you ....

[Bishop interrupting] You mean some of them, some of the blacks ...

[Masson] Some of them have, but I mean intimidation — there can never be justification for intimidation and lawlessness. That I cannot accept.

[Bishop] Well, we have a little time left, gentlemen. This Port Elizabeth boycott was settled amicably. Very quickly to both of you, Mr Masson first. Is there a chance of the PWV boycott being settled in the same manner.

[Masson] Well I am making a plea tonight for the black business community to speak out against this lawlessness, and I am willing

to meet with the boycott people anywhere and anytime, but let's forget what has gone and let's settle this country and get some peace and quiet so that we can at least have economic growth in the country.

[Bishop] Sej Motau?

[Motau] Yes. I would hope that this was possible but we have had signals that this may not actually be the case. You know, in Pretoria this is supposed to end on 2 January. Now with the arrest, recent arrest, of several business people here a call has already gone out that if these people are not released by the 2nd of January then this boycott, it is going to be extended.

[Bishop] Well, an olive branch has been extended by Mr Masson. Let us hope things work well.

[Motau] Right.

[Bishop] I have to say thank you very much gentlemen, thank you both for coming on to the last "Network" of the year and wish you a very happy new year.

[Masson] Thank you very much, John.

[Motau] Thank you.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'
MB220902 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 20-26 Dec 85 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] 1985 Detentions (January 1 - December 12)
Number of people detained so far (emergency and security detentions).
Minimum figure: 10,836 number still held: 1036

State of Emergency Detentions (July 22 - December 12)
Number of people detained so far: 7288
Number released: 6576 number still held: 712

Detention of Children
Large number of children have been detained under the State of Emergency, some as young as seven years old. An official of the Minister of Law and Order's office has admitted that five children under the age of 16 are being held in emergency detention in the Western Cape, after earlier denials. During November, information came to light regarding two KwaThema schoolgirls, Mantanda Gqeba, 14, and Monica Thabethe, 16, both held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Both were detained on September 19 and released on December 5, having spent 77 days in solitary confinement.

The Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) makes the following points about these detentions:

— Provisions of the Children's Act seem to have been ignored.
— The relatives of the girls claim they were never informed of their detention despite the requirements of the law.
— Section 29 is for interrogation. The girls claim they were questioned only during the first few days of their detention and then left alone.

Deaths in Police Custody
Number of people to have died in detention or in police custody for an alleged political offence or during a period of political imprisonment: 85
November 17, 1985: Meshack Mogale, 16, of Mamelodi East, died while in police custody at Kalafong Hospital. Mogale, a standard 6 pupil at Rethabile Secondary School, was arrested with other youths on November 15 at a night vigil for unrest victim Magdeline Koane. His sister Betty, arrested with him, alleges he was kicked and sjambokked by the police.

Deaths in Township Conflict
(South African Institute of Race Relations figures)
January 1985 - December 10 1985: 818
January, 4; February, 35; March, 76; April 46; May, 66; June, 45; July, 96; August, 163; September, 69; October, 85; November, 101.

Guerrilla Attacks (Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies figures)
ANC guerilla attacks January 1 - December 15, 1985: 122
ANC Guerilla attacks 1984: 44
Previous record: 56 (1983)
Number of attacks in last 10 years: 384
Number of attacks in last 3 years: 222

Monthly breakdown 1985: January, 2; February, 7; March, 9; April, 4; May, 8; June, 31; July, 12; August, 11; September, 9; October, 8; November, 16.

Area breakdown, Jan - Nov, 1985: East Rand, 25, Western Province 23; Port Natal/Durban, 21; Border, 7; Witwatersrand, 7; Far N Tvl [Northern Transvaal], 6; N OFS [Northern Orange Free State], 6; N Tvl, 4; E Tvl, 3; Soweto, 3; Eastern Province, 3; W Tvl, 3; N Cape, 3; N Natal, 1; W Rand, 1; OFS, 1.

Category breakdown: Assassination/attempted assassination of SADF personnel, police and state witneses: 33; assassination/ attempted assassination of civilians, 32; sabotage of business/private property, 21; sabotage of SADF buildings, police and other government buildings, 16; sabotage of railway lines, power installations, fuel depots and water supply lines, 15.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION
Applications for religious objector classification with the Board for Religious objection
Number since its inception (December 1983): 758
Percentage increase in number of applications to the board, 1984 — 1985: 35 percent
Number refused full objector status (category 1): 11
Number granted full objector status: 421
All 11 who were refused full objector status were offered non-combatant status. None accepted.
20 of those who applied to the board had their applications returned for further information and were not heard again.
69 people withdrew their applications.

EMIGRATION
Annual average 1980 — 1984: 7800
January — September 1985: 8380

BANNING OF PEOPLE
Number of people banned: 17
Number under emergency laws: 7
Number under Internal Security Act: 10

Dullah Omar, a leading Cape Town advocate who was detained under the emergency regulations was issued with a banning order on December 12.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS
(November 29 — December 15)

Resister — Battleground of Apartheid (Cosawr, English); Political Trials in South Africa — judicial instruments or repression — May 1985 (SATIS London); Azania Frontline — No 11, September 1985 (Azania Liberation Support Committee, London); Bulletin-Vol 11, No 2, 1985 (GDR Committee for Human Rights, Berlin); Information Bulletin, XXXIX Year, Sofia, 1985 (Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party)

Unbanned: Marx in His Own Words (Ernst Fischer); Challenge of Black Theology in South Africa (Basil Moore); African Nationalism (Ndabaningi Sithole); The Road to Sharpeville (Bernard Sachs); Incredible Africa (Willard Price); Stephanie on Trial (Albile Sachs); African Songs (Richard Rive); White Man, think again! (A Jacob); Angela's Rainbow (Michael Johnson); Fielding Gray (Simon Raven);

BREAKDOWN OF BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS, June 14 — December 15:
Total number of items: 236
Banned on political grounds: 110
Banned for indecency or pornography: 111
Banned for other reasons: 14
Organisations most affected:

UDF and affiliates, 22; ANC, 9; South African Communist Party, 5; Anti-apartheid movement, 4; Oibla, 4; End Conscription Campaign, 4, Student Revolutionary Front, 3; Action Youth, 3; Committee of South African War Resisters, 3, AZAPO, 2, WP Council of Churches, 2.

21 December Press Reportage, Comment on Emergency

MB210517 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

SADF's New Powers Condemned

In a report by Colleen Ryan on the "sweeping police powers" granted to the SADF to quell unrest, Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 20 December quotes the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defense, Philip Myburgh as saying: "'If the situation has now become so critical that the State President finds it necessary to extend policing functions to every member of the SADF then the country is in a crisis. Parliament should be called and an explanation given.'" Barry Jammy, Witwatersrand chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, said the new powers were a sign of "'panic rather than reason'" and "'an acknowledgement of a situation beyond control by accepted law enforcement methods and agencies.'" Ryan adds that the SADF now has wider powers of search and arrest, and any member of the SADF with the rank of warrant officer or higher can "prevent a prohibited gathering, disperse an unlawful gathering and order the detention of any person for 48 hours."

Strategy To Break Rent Boycott

Also in *THE STAR*, Jo-Anne Collinge reports that rent boycotters in the Vaal Triangle under the Lokoa Council have be issued with summoneses, while the deputy mayor of Lekoa, N.D. Mpondo, said "a stategy to break the boycott was well under way." The strategy, for which the Lekoa Council and the Orange Vaal Development Board are jointly responsible, calls for "orchestrated use of the courts, expanded community guards, extra-judicial law and order committees and trained youths to induce people to resume paying for homes and services." The strategy also seeks to improve the image of local black authorities.

14 Boycott Leaders Detained

The same issue cites unattributed reports that "at least 14 consumer boycott officials from the West Rand townships of Kagiso and Munsieville wre detained on Wednesday night." The 14 are also said to be members of the Kagiso Youth Congress and the Krugersdorp residents Association. A spokesman for the two organizations said that four members were "'rounded up, beaten and released.'" The spokesman added that 15 knives and other weapons had been confiscated from people posing as members of the boycott committee "in a bid to root out thuggery and hooliganism."

Inflation Rate To Decline

The same issue reports that an unidentified "economist with one of the country's top banks" has predicted that inflation has peaked for the time being and is unlikely to remain at the November 1985 level. The economist said that technical factors, "together with real reductions in living costs — notably housing — would reduce the year-on-year inflation rate in coming months." The economist predicted that the inflation rate would not rise above 17 percent in 1986.

Tutu Addresses Youth Festival

The same issue reports on a speech by Bishop Desmond Tutu at the International Year of Youth Festival at the University of Witwatersrand. Tutu said that youths were making "a distinctive contribution" to ending apartheid, but warned that they should not "use methods of which they would later be ashamed." Tutu also said the "the world wide anti-apartheid movement was 'God's own movement, God's own enterprise.'" "To call that movement 'anti-South African' was a lie as it was 'for South Africa.'"

Anglican Church Urges Amnesty

Another article reports that the Diocesan Council of the Anglican Church in Johannesburg has called for a Christmas amnesty for detainees held under the emergency regulations. The council also called on "all Anglicans and people of goodwill to burn a

candle from Christmas Day to New year's Day 'for the increase of love which will lead to real change in our country.'"

Petition for Journalist's Release

THE STAR also reports that 105 Cape Town journalists have signed a petition addressed to General Johan Coetze, commissioner of police, demanding the release of Argus Journalist Vernon Matzopoulos who is detained under the emergency regulations.

Muslim Judicial Council Head Subpoenaed

The same issue also says the Shiekh Abdul Gamied Gabier, chairman of the Muslim Judicial Council, was subpoenaed to appear at the Cape Town Magistrate's Court to answer questions in an inquiry into the death of Constable James Farmer during the funeral of Ebrahim Carelse on 11 September. Gabier had refused to become a state witness and opposed the prosecution's efforts to get him to give his evidence in camera. However, a Cape Town magistrate upheld the state's application that the inquiry, including Shiekh Gabier's evidence, be held in Camera.

Poll on Unemployment, Inflation

Sheryl Raine reports that a recent Gallup poll found that two out of three urban whites "believe unemployment is a more serious threat to society than inflation." The poll, conducted by the Markinor Research Group among 1,000 urban whites, found that 69 percent believed that the Government should concentrate on reducing unemployment before it began to deal with inflation. Afrikaaners were found to be slightly more concerned about unemployment, with 71 percent thinking it more serious than inflation compared to 67 percent of English speakers. Residents of Cape Town were found to be more concerned about unemployment than people in the Durban and Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging areas.

Editorial on Press Freedom

In an editorial, *THE STAR* says that while it is gratified to be on the International Press Institute's (IPI) list of "'a handful of newspapers which continue to fearlessly report township violence and police repression,'" it cannot be smug because there are "too many restraints and inadequacies for that." The editorial says that the IPI's praise "is both a commentary on newspapers' sturdy commitment to press freedom and the State's sturdy commitment to eroding it." Going on to discuss the value of a free press, the editorial says: "First and least: A Press in conflict with authority is a healthy sign. Second, the existence of vigorous newspapers is seen as a signal of adherence to Western values in an otherwise authoritarian society. Thirdly, it is imperative that there is communication across the widening political chasm in our country, and only vigorously independent newspapers can even hope to achieve it. Finally (and the government does not seem to regard it as an asset at all) newspapers, simply by informing, are helping to make people aware of the real pressures for reform in our society."

SADF Behavior Defended

A letter to the editor by the director of public relations for the SADF defends the Defense Force's behavior and says that the SADF's "attitude to members brutalising people wherever they may be, be they in a black residential area or in the operational area, has been clearly and repeatedly spelled out by the highest authorities, including the Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Defence Forces." The letter goes on to say that the Defense Force "is at least trying to bring a halt to the endemic violence, trying in its small way to promote better understanding among people and wherever possible, trying to help residents make their areas more liveable." In return, the SADF asks only understanding and cooperation from the people, the letter concludes.

Pressure on Councillors

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 20 December reports that the 3-year-old son of a Kagiso councillor has died after the Councillor's home was petrol bombed 3 weeks ago. The councillor, who is also an official of Inkatha, said that he would not resign, but the paper reports that two councillors in the area "resigned last week because of 'pressure from outside'" and a third councillor "is said to be on the run after his Munsieville house was petrol-bombed about a week ago."

AZAPO Official on UDF Remark

The paper also cites comments by Muntu Myeza, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO), on a remark by United Democratic Front (UDF) President Archie Gumede on the election of an "'Indian'" as AZAPO president. Myeza told the *SOWETAN*: "'AZAPO is not led by individuals. We uphold the principle of collective leadership in our operations. In the context of our definition of blackness, people are placed in position of leadership not in terms of which [illegible] oppressed they originate, but in terms of their ability to fulfill certain functions." Myeza added that AZAPO "would be willing to initiate certain exploratory discussions" with UDF members "with the view of establishing common ground on some issues regarding the liberation struggle as a whole."

SOWETO on Moutse Incorporation

In its editorial, the *SOWETAN* comments on the government's plan to incorporate Moutse district into the Kwandebele homeland, dispite the fact that the majority of the district's residents oppose this. The editorial says that Kwandebele is being given Moutse as a reward for "accepting Pretoria-style independence." The government's action makes it appear that "the Government has resolved to remain insensitive to the wishes of the people — in spite of the warnings that there would be bloodshed if the peole are forcibly incorporated into Kwandebele." The editorial goes on to say the government would never treat a white community in the way it is treating the people of Moutse. Concluding, the editorial says that the government "must realize that its policy of forced removal has brought anger and distrust to a community that was quietly going about its business. The indications of unrest have been there throughout, and the area was bound to erupt at anytime." Therefore, "the Government must stop these senseless, insensitive forced removals of people" and it must stop pursuing its homelands policy.

'Row' Over Journalists' Arrest

The paper also reports that "a row" has broken out over the alleged arrest of three *SOWETAN* reporters when Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis visited the East Rand. The police and the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning claim that the three, who were escorted to a police office in Duduza by an SADF patrol and kept there, were at no time under arrest, while the reporters insist that

they were held against their will. The reporters claim they were in Duduza to cover Heunis' visit when they were stopped by police who rejected their press cards. Police, however, claim that the reporters "got lost in Duduza and were found by an army patrol" and that they remained with the police voluntarily.

Column on School Boycott

The "Joe's Burg" column says that "next year holds very little hope for us." Grievances have not been addressed and problems have not been resolved, while demands, repression, and violence have all increased. The economic situation is bleak and the politicians seem incapable of "mustering the courage that is required of statesmen in particularly harsh times." Turning to the crisis in education, the column says that "liberation before education may sound a good political slogan, but could be dangerous in the final analysis." Even if the political system in the country were to change, no government could provide jobs for people who do not have the necessary education. Since white children are still going to school, they will have a definite advantage, "which means that we will have to depend on them — or imports skills from overseas. Which means they can hold us to political ransom," the column says. While students should be involved in politics, the school boycott fails as a long-term strategy. The column concludes by calling for "a unitary education system" and urges reorganizing student representative councils "as channels for communication."

CITY PRESS on Boycotts

Mudini Maivha reports in Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 22 December [date as published] that police say "they are formulating criminal and 'related' charges against people arrested in connection with the boycott" in Pretoria. The police also say that 17 people have been arrested in Soweto "for activities 'having a bearing on the boycott'" and will face charges of murder, arson, public violence, and robbery. Sandile Memela reports that "Blackchain has agreed to lower its prices after being told the high price of consumer goods in the townships led to the deaths of boycott-enforcing youths." The decision was reached at a meeting between Blackchain representatives and delegation form the Federation of Transvaal Women led by Albertina Sisulu.

Heunis Meets Duduza Committee

The paper also reports that Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Heunis met with members of the Steering Committee for Duduza to learn about the township's grievances, which focus on a sewerage system, electricity, more houses, and tarred roads. Heunis promised to report the committee's demands to the government and to hold another meeting with the committee in February to report on progress.

CITY PRESS on Moutse

In its editorial, *CITY PRESS* discusses the proposed incorporation of Moutse district into Kwandebele. The plan, the result of the "insanity of Pretoria's apartheid policy," has angered residents, but the government has "turned a deaf ear" to the community's "peaceful appeals and pleas." "The country is already on fire — but the Government is seemingly intent on finding more dry and tempting velds to extend the already-raging fires," the editorial says and concludes that the government is "deliberately provoking a conflict situation."

CITIZEN on Media Curbs

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 20 December carries an editorial noting its support for the government's action to keep television crews out of unrest areas. It says it supported the government because television crews "encouraged rioters to be even more violent," some cameramen staged "reruns" of events, and "radicals were deliberately using television for propaganda purposes." Dispite this support, the editorial notes that "the authorities are becoming too heavy-handed — for example in applying the camera ban to Mamelodi, which isn't covered by the emergency" and banning three newsmen from areas in the Cape. "Since there is state of emergency, the authorities have a right to take measures that might be unpopular but necessary, even to the extent of applying some media restrictions, but they should not use these powers arbitrarily or excessively."

New Cape Township

Brian Stuart reports from Cape Town that the Group Areas Board is to consider "the creation of a new township to accomodate Coloured people in this Cape Peninsula municipality." According to Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis, Morningstar has become too small for the colored community and "they wished to be moved as a whole to a new area, but to remain in the Durbanville area." A suitable location 7 km away has been found.

Effects of Boycott

"Although organized commerce and the police say they are confident the three-week-old consumer boycott is breaking, shopowners are not so confident. Major chain stores have reported a marked difference in sales between shops in the boycott areas and those in other areas," The paper reports. "Most of the major chain stores were reluctant to comment outright on the boycott, saying it was a 'sensitive issue', but all mentioned Pretoria as the worst-hit area."

BUSINESS DAY on Inflation

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 20 December reports that "the rate of inflation hit a post-war record level for the third successive month in November," adding that "it seems certain that the record will be breached in December before there is some downward mvoement." In an editorial on the subject, the paper cites iflation figures and says "the authorities are doing nothing about it, except to add to the upward thrust by the neglect and their persistent following of policies which give a further twist to the spiral." The flagging rand is one reason for the inflation, pushing up costs of imports dramatically. "And Pretoria cannot sidestep responsiblity for the anaemic rand. Any more than those in power can refute accusations that their policies fuel inflation." The paper notes that government refuses to curb spending and has seemingly abandoned its policy of bringing down the inflation rate. "Reflation is now the buzzword. It is an inflationary reflex to a tense and dangerous political situation."

22 December Press Reportage, Comment on Emergency

MB220515 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

TRANSVALER on Talks

Pretoria **DIE TRANSVALER** in Afrikaans on 19 December says in an editorial that "it is to be welcomed that South Africa and Zimbabwe have agreed to negotiate at military level this week's landmine incidents of their common border." South Africa would have preferred a meeting at government level. Perhaps Mr Mugabe believes that such a meeting could jeopardize his and his government's credibility. However, Mr Mugabe has given the assurance that he will not allow terrorist attacks on neighboring states from his coutnry. "If solutions can be found by negotiations, instead of shouting and shooting, this must be welcomed."

VADERLAND on Zimbabwe Relations

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 19 December says in an editorial that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his ministers do not miss an opportunity to condemn South Africa. The trade relations that exist between the two countries do not depend on friendship but on self-interest necessitated by hard reality. There is no doubt Zimbabwe's sympathies lie with the ANC, but Mr Mugabe is a realist and knows that he cannot afford to allow terrorists to operate from Zimbabwe. "South Africa's punitive expeditions were not intended to overthrow the government of neighboring states but to destroy ANC and SWAPO bases in those states." South Africa is seeking a strategy worked out by both countries to prevent further terrorist incursions inside its territory.

BEELD on Mugabe's Dilemma

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 20 December says in an editorial that "the dilemma Mr Robert Mugabe finds himself in is driving him more and more into a corner and even his senior army officers have dissuaded him from taking up arms should South African forces follow terrorists across the Zimbabwean border." Mr Mugabe was full of bravado when he returned form his recent trip to the Soviet Union when he said his troops were prepared to handle the situation. "In view of the explosive situation, he is inclined to listen to his military advisors that a confrontation with South Africa would be disastrous for Zimbabwe." Now it seems he is more agreeable to negotiations. This is perhaps the best solution.

Harare Accuses RSA

Johannebsurg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 20-26 December reports an interview by Hennie Serfontein with Zimbabwean Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, who charges that "'my government is fully informed about plans of South Africa to set up an independent Zimbabwean dissident organisation on the model of RENAMO. South Africa is calculatedly setting up an organisation to destabilise us here in Zimbabwe. They have taken several steps to achieve this.'" These steps include Radio Truth broadcasts, a special Zimbabwean dissident training camp in the northern Transvaal, and "the kidnapping of school-children in Matabeleland schools for military training in this camp." The SADF denied all allegations.

Boycott Committee Against Thuggery

Sefako Nyaka reports in *THE WEEKLY MAIL* that "the Consumer Boycott Committee, which is spearheading the boycott of white businesses, has vowed to stamp out acts of thuggery." The paper reviews the many incidents of goods being destroyed by youths enforcing the boycott. The committee has issued a statement which said: "'The boycott Committee is committed to stamping out acts of thuggery that have been carried out in some areas, such as the shaving off of permed hair. This must come to an end.'" The committee added, however, that the boycott itself would be intensified.

Objector Rate Up

Clare Harper reports that "the number of conscripts applying for religious objector classification with the Board of Religious Objection has increased by 35 percent since last year, according to statistics revealed by the board." Since its inception in 1983, 758 people have appeared before the board. This year 11 appeals have been turned down. "The board recognises only religious objections to military service, not ethical or moral objections, and offers exemptions in three categories." Category three objectors hold "universal pacifist positions, objecting to all wars and service in any army"; they can be assigned to serve for six years with the Department of Manpower. Category Two objectors, a status granted to four people, object to taking part in a combat role as well as military training and wearing uniforms; they are given noncombatant maintenance positions. Category one objectors, a status granted to 108 people, object to bearing arms and are given positions such as cooks, administrative clerks, or similar jobs. According to statistics, 155 people were granted full religious objector status in 1984 and 266 this year. Commenting on the figures, an End Conscription Campaign official said: "'More and more people are simply not prepared to take up arms to defend a system they do not believe in.'"

AZAPO: Eye for an Eye

Reporting on the Azanian People's Organization congress in Durban this week, the paper cites new leader Saths Cooper as saying: "Let there be confrontation between the ruling classes and the ruled, the exploiters and the oppressed." "The gun-shy Azanians have, in struggle, learnt the lesson 'an eye for an eye'. Enemy fire is answered by revolutionary fire. The law of the jungle, the survival of the fittest, is the order of the day."

Year of the Wagging Finger

In a review of the year's politics, Anton Harber says you could call it the year of the soldier, the year of the funeral, the year of the wagging finger (summing up the level of communications among groups), the year of the fleeing ambassador, the year of the ANC, or the year of the SADF. "Nothing was as prevalent as violence of all sorts and from all sides: from institutional violence to the violence of people's courts and summary justice to the violence of vigilantes." Certainties gave way to doubt. Among whites, self-confidence gave way to fear and political strength gave way to doubt; "and as that happened, so the authorities lashed out in desperation." Whites are divided and "ordinary people all over the country are signing petitions, sewing peace ribbons and searching for new answers." The previously powerful National Party leadership has given way to "directionless meandering." "Among blacks, it has brought a different form of fear and desperation, but an equally crucial one." Allegations against the security forces abound and the violence becomes more serious. "But the crucial factor is that the government begins 1986 with all its worst nightmares coming alive: an ANC whose internal strength and international credibility have never been stronger, massive pressure to release the most significant

national leader, Mandela, the economy in a mess, ongoing unrest...And there are still some fools who say there is no such thing as progress."

Labor Flexes Muscles

In a review of the labor movement during the year, Phillip Van Niekerk says the labor movement "took a giant leap into the future in 1985...a turning point has already been reached." The year's strike actions show that raising wages was the primary concern but there were also challenges "on health and safety and on job reservation (which now seems set to be abolished in the new year.)" Moreover, the unions support the boycott of white shops and demand an end to the emergency. The formation of the new trade union federation and "its forceful emergence into the political arena ensures, at the very least, an eventful 1986."

Activists Who Vanished

Jo-Ann Becker reviews the killings of many activists during the year. She notes that political assassinations have not been uncommon in South Africa as government opponents have disappeared or been killed. However, this year, "the killings and disappearances occured on such a scale that observers began talking about South American-style death squads. Activists began travelling in convoy, even on short trips." After reviewing the many killings throughout the year, Becker concludes that "in the words of a Transkei academic, detention without trial has been replaced by execution without trial."

Guerrilla Attacks Trebled

According to Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies, guerrilla attacks have increased in the past year by almost 300 percent. "By mid-December, 122 guerrilla attacks had been recorded for this year, compared with 44 for the whole of 1984 — an increase of 277 percent." The previous high was 53 in 1983. Of the 117 attacks listed before the end of November, 33 involved assassination of SADF personnel, police or state witnesses; 32 were assassinations of civilians; 21 were sabotage of businesses or private property; 16 were sabotage of government property; and 15 were sabtoage of railway lines and other types of infrastructure. According to Witwatersrand University Professor Tom Lodge, there has been a shift of attacks towards the west and north of the country since the signing of the Nkomati Accord. However, this did not mean they were necessarily coming from Zimbabwe. "'It is likely that most guerrillas are based within South Africa and more attacks are being carried out by people who are trained here and have never left the country.'"

Criticism of Business

Benjamin Pogrund says that while the Nationalists deserve a great deal of criticism for their policies, the business community also shares a large part of the blame for the state of the country's affairs. While the Nationalists were promoting apartheid, "there was nothing to stop businessmen from paying living wages to their black workers. Had they done so — and there were union, newspaper and political voices begging and urging them to do so — South Africa would be a very different place today." Instead businessmen were happy to maximize profits by keeping wages low. Also they showed no concern for the training of blacks or about the effects of "bantu" education. This "has all served to give capitalism a bad name, associating it with racism and financial greed."

Could 1986 Be Worse?

In his review of the year, Ben Temkin writes that South Africa's economic and political problems did not begin this year. "We've never been able to afford apartheid except, perhaps for a short period when God was on our side" and when gold soared. "We've paid for apartheid...by regularly overspending on our budget," causing the government to print money and inflation to rise. Furthermore, "our politics remained as they had always been: repressionary, fantasy-filled and very expensive." When the country declared a moratorium on its debts in response to the banks panicking and not renewing their loans, the fall of the rand slowed but did not halt. Not only did it show the country to be poor money managers, but "it also cast doubt on our creditworthiness and drew particular attention to our inability to meet the costs of our politics from tax revenues:" "In short, it was a disastrous year economically which corresponded with the year politically. The new year has to be better if only because it will be difficult for it to be worse."

Challenge of Landmines

Johanneosurg *THE STAR* in English on 21 December carries a report by Gerald L'Ange of the paper's AFRICA NEWS SERVICE discussing the implications of the landmines placed in the northern Transvaal. While South Africa has always wanted to prevent hostile bases in neighboring states and has been willing to carry out strikes against them, the situation is more trickey when the infiltrators come from more distant states and only transit the neighbors territory, perhaps without the knowledge of the host government. Both Zimbabwe and Botswana have denied knowledge of the operations and the ANC's claim "that the mine layers were based in South Africa appears on the available evidence to be false. A more likely explanation is that they come from Angola, where the ANC has its main training camp, or Zambia, where it has its headquarters." The question of where the insurgents are coming from will be vital if landmines are used again.

Landmine in Bophuthatswana

The Conservative Party spokesman on defense, Mr Koos van der Merwe, told the paper that a landmine "was discovered between Pitsane on the Botswana-Bophuthatswana border and Ramatlabama in Bophuthatswana last week — just a few kilometers from the nor-western Transvaal town of Zeerust." Security police reportedly discovered it. The Bophuthatswana Defense Force refused to comment.

The Costs of Boycott

"Black Boycott organizers have admitted that township prices are much higher than those in large supermarket chains" and *THE STAR* carried out a survey of 12 basic items which "showed a large price difference between a Soweto and Johannesburg downtown supermarket." While black traders have been asked to cut their prices, they have pointed out that this would be possible only to a limited extent. A survey in Soweto showed that township residents depend almost entirely on white shops for clothes and furnitures because such items are not readily available in township stores. Washing and cleaning products and personal care products and patent medicines were also most often bought in town.

Realities of Inequality

In the "Undercurrent Affairs" column, Harvey Tyson says that those people wanting a "white Christmas" with bigger gifts should "remember that greed has a habit of destroying life's real possession" and those urging a "black Christmas," "with its encouragement of envy and hate, should remember that such qualities are even more self destructive." He notes in the holiday season two reminders of the "greed, envy, hate and inequality that poison our little community": " — it is now possible to buy an armoured truck for use on your farm near the border. So close are we to protracted civil war. — Black matriculants are fearful that, if they pass and if their triumph becomes known, they will be punished by political thugs. So close are we to barbarism."

1986 Economic Prospects

The paper cites Mr Bill Lacey, an economist with the Associated Chambers of Commerce, as saying the economic prospects for the new year are fair but "are obsured by the shape of developments in the political sphere." "He says diverse expectations have been created by the extent and nature of future political reform and these have brought considerable uncertainty." On the question of sanctions, he says these are "fragile weapons" which have "been circumvented elsewhere without great distress." However, the danger of such sanctions "lies in the counter-measures which the government may be forced to consider — a closed economy and all the 'authoritatian apurtenances of such a policy.'"

23 December Press Reportage, Comment on Emergency

MB230753 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

ANC Attacks from Lesotho

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 22 December reports on the killing of nine South African refugees in raids in Maseru last week. It says that David Makoae, Lesotho's acting minister of foreign affairs, told the ARGUS AFRICA NEWS SERVICE that "the killings followed an exchange of diplomatic notes with Pretoria during the past week. The exchanges were about South African political refugees in Lesotho. Mr Makoae said South Africa had alleged that ANC members had planned to attack South Africa during the Christmas holidays. He said the Lesotho government had no indication of any such plans."

Colored Commandos

A report from Port Elizabeth says that the first colored commando unit has been formed in the Eastern Cape farming town of Queenstown. "The formation of Echo Company of the Queenstown commando follows an outbreak of racial violence in the town last month." Thus a term associated with the early history of the Afrikaner "has become a non-racial designation."

Soweto Parents To Meet

Soweto parents will host a "'Black Education Crisis Congress'" on 28-29 December. The meeting will be convened by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, a spokesman for which said "black education faces collapse in 1986 unless the Government introduces drastic reforms." They blame the presence of security forces for the instability in the townships and list these causes: "police brutality; presence of the South African Defence force in the townships; detention or harassment of students; banning of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS); the intransigence of the Department of Education and Training and apartheid in education."

Letters from SA Prison

A dispatch from Michael Morris in London reports on two letters written to a British trade union official by a detainee in Victor Verster prison near Paarl. The letters, written on toilet paper, ask British trade unions "to highlight our plight as well as to bring some pressure on the apartheid government." The detainee says he has been subjected to the "mental torture" of solitary confinement. The detainee says the political situation is likely to deteriorate. "Politically speaking, it appears that the Botha regime has finally shut all avenues of peaceful non-violent protest and is blindly taking this country on the collision course of civil war." Although the government takes no notice of foreign pressure, "we have to put on these screws locally, nationally and internationally. Even here in prison we are continuing to fight."

Figures on Deaths

The paper cites figures from THE TIMES of London for people killed in South Africa over the past year. It says that 360 blacks have been killed by police, 17 police have been killed by township residents, one police has been killed by guerrillas, one soldier has been killed by township residents, 201 township residents have been killed by other residents, two blacks have been killed by white civilians, four whites have been killed by blacks and four guerrillas have been killed by police. The paper, however, notes that the exact figures are unknown. Many deaths may have gone unrecorded and police figures differ sharply from those of black leaders.

SUNDAY STAR: Christmas Cancelled

"Christmas has been cancelled this year," begins the Sunday *STAR* editorial citing a slogan from Cape Flats. While it is too late to do anything about it, it is not to late to work for a better Christmas next year. It gives two examples of how skin color makes the difference in South Africa. While whites who pass their matriculation exams were jubulent, the few blacksthat had written their exams in secret "asked that their names should not be published for fear of victimisation. They skulked into adulthood." While whites went on a shopping spree, the African Children's Feeding Scheme could not distribute its Christmas gifts to children for lack of donors. "The crass inequities of our society have to go. Everyone knows it; only the timing is at issue."

Destroy Apartheid

An article by Peter Soal, MP for Johannesburg North, notes that "members of the cabinet are expressing the view that they underestimated the anger of blacks at being excluded from the constitutional process." If they are, he says, they cannot say they were not warned. The Progressive Federal Party warned at the time the new constitution was adopted that "because it was founded on apartheid, the constitution was doomed to failure." Now the National Party members considering change must realize that they cannot adapt apartheid, "they have to jetison it altogether." "No more sleights of hand ... we have to move to a position of genuine power-sharing and joint decision-making. We have to destroy apartheid before it destroys us."

Church's Role

Archbishop Philip Russell of Cape Town contributes an "insight" article on the role of the church in change. Among other things, he refutes the notion that the church should stay out of politics. While it should avoid party politics, "concern with politics proper, the ordering of society, is an inevitable consequence of the 'incarnational' nature of the Christain faith." He points out that the perceptions of South Africans toward their country are very different depending on their race. For blacks, "their perception of South Africa is one of constant harassment by officials, of being denigrated and insulted by other officials, shopkeepers and many fellow citizens." He says that one point made at the meeting church leaders had with State President P.W. Botha was that the president's perception of the situation and the churches' were vastly different. Although he does not know how a "raceless" South Africa will come about, the church has a role to play by preparing South Africans of all races for its coming. If the church fails to do so, it will surely die or remain in a shape not worthy of the name.

Northern Border Defense

A report on preparations by farmers on the northern border to defend themselves says the farmers are making their farms into forts and are receiving antiterrorism training. One farmer planned a new security fence, a main switch to turn off inside lights, heavy lined curtains to prevent strangers from seeing inside, children trained to load semi-automatic weapons, high windows and low beds in case the house is fired on, landmine-proof vehicles, trees close to the house for protection and grenade covers for the windows. Other farmers, many of whom are ex-Rhodesians, are arming themselves. "'Nobody will run away because of the war,'" one farmer said.

Bush War Beginning?

In the Sunday *STAR* "Review" Section, Gary Van Staden reports on the prospects that a bush war is beginning in South Africa. He notes that while many believed the Nkomati Accord was the beginning of the end for the ANC, The *STAR* believed it was only a temporary setback. The validity of this warning is supported by the 150 percent increase in guerrilla actions this year, and South Africa now faces the prospect of fighting a bush war like the one in Rhodesia. Commentators as well as the SADF share the view that the Messina landmines were not "an isolated incident and warn that an escalation of border violence — be it the mining of roads or attacks on isolated farmhouses — is very likely." Among measures to counter such an attack are training programs for farmers, measures to protect school buses, a communication network among farmers, farmer monitoring of his own farm daily, a stop to uncontrolled border crossings and anti-ANC propaganda. "All the indicators point to a new year increase in traditional guerrilla activity in the northern Transvaal."

Northern Transvaal Commander

Hannes de Wet reports on Major General Charles Lloyd, commander of the SADF in the northern Transvaal, noting that he appears to have both the "special qualities that guerrilla warfare demands on the battlefield" and "a high degree of 'non-military' diplomatic skill." He built good relations with the farmers through his "ability to listen" even though the farmers were Conservatives and did not support the government. He was previously the commander of the South West Africa Territory Force in Namibia, where he was often in the international spotlight and "at times actively involved in discussions on the diplomatic level." His appointment in 1983 was seen as an indication that a thrust from the ANC in Zimbabwe could be expected.

Return of the Hawks

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 22 December carries a report by Brian Pottinger saying "southern Africa is teetering on the brink of a frightening new cycle of violence and counter-violence. Hawks in the Government — led by the Defence Minister Magnus Malan — have in the past few months reportedly suceeded in swinging the pendulum back towards aggressive militarism in the region. And senior elements in the Department of Foreign Affairs are unhappy about the development." A crucial State Security Council meeting held last week "sealed what could become a new phase of regional militarism." Elements include intelligence reports saying the ANC military capability has recovered from the Nkomati Accord, the Messina explosions, the attacks on Lesotho, the intervention in Angola, indications of another Angolan attack against UNITA, and suspicions that Mozambique is not abiding by Nkomati. The council said among those countries "identified as responding 'unsatisfactorily' to Pretoria's concerns about ANC activities were Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Lesotho and Swaziland — in other words, the entire region." A Foreign Ministry source described these resolutions as "'ominous.'" "In senior Foreign Affairs quarters, meanwhile, there is apparently despair at the way the breathing space created by Nkomati and Lusaka ... has so rapidly evaporated."

Security Plan for Massina

Stephen Terblanche reports on an extensive long-term security plan for the Messina farming area in the wake of the recent spate of landmine explosions. Details of the new measure were made known this week by several senior SADF officers in the northern Transvaal. The measures are aimed at preventing the ANC from opening a new front in the region, and include: — security fences, alarm systems, floodlights and window protection for homes on isolated farms; — large-scale repatriation of illegal immigrants suspected of siding with the ANC; — increased efforts to increase occupancy of farms in the area. The SADF estimate that about 50 percent of farms around Messina are unoccupied. — Supply of army rifles to famers' wives; the farmers, members of the local commando unit, already having such weapons. — extensions to the existing two types of border fence. Colonel Johan Swanepoel, of the Soutpansberg Military Area, says: "If the Zimbabwean Army can control the security situation on their side, we need only clear up the landmines on our side."

SUNDAY TIMES Editorial

In its editorial on the message of Christmas, the paper says: "For white South Africans this time should be an occasion to reflect on the deeply wounding nature of an order, created by man, which theologians of all persuasions are now adamant God cannot defend. It was an order established originally on the premise that colour is the criterion of excellence. Whites should now admit, honestly and openly, the errors of the past. And for black South Africans, it should also be a time for introspection: to realise that a new and more just order cannot be built on a

foundation of grievance and fear. Men form societies, and some societies deform men. In recent years, white South Africans have given evidence of their wish to reshape this society. Blacks should accept, urgently and genuinely, the bona fides of their fellow-countrymen."

Entering the Future

Columnist Martie Meiring writes that 1985 was the year when the government invited the country to take part in the new dispensation and talk about the future. "A bandwagon was started, and when the government found it was more overloaded than a township train, the brakes were released and what followed was that Keystone cops trip for the whole country." The state president was both the president of the whole country and the agent who shattered the smug cocoon around the Broederbond-manufactured image of the Afrikaner — the Afrikaner who has had the belief drummed into him that the group is more important than the individual and that order at all costs should be the norm. More than anything else "1985 united hearts by default. Grief at the loss of lives in the unrest, the sheer depressing knowledge that mothers and children in both Mamelodi and Messina could die in the innocent pursuit of their lives. This fabic of tragedy can, and is meant to, divide white and black — but it can and might united us too." He concludes: "If it doesn't, those in power might find disaffection and rejection too painful. But surely they've had enough indications that the people of the country are more than eager to embark on the future, which like Canaaan, must be entered."

Union for Farm Workers

The "BUSINESS TIMES" section reports that the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, plans to organize a union for farm workers, thereby hoping to draw more than 1 million farm workers into COSATU. A COSATU official comments that "it could be another union of mineworkers in the making." COSATU, however, may face a web of legal problems as farm workers have no access to legal bargaining machinery and no job protection. This, however, could change if the National Manpower Commission, which has completed an investigation of agricultural employment, recommends that trade union rights be extended to farm workers, estimated to number 1.5 million.

Emigration Figure Differences

While the government says that 1,450 people left South Africa in August, Martin Wescott, head of P.E. Corporate Services, says about 3,000 South Africans are leaving each month. He says the official figure is too low although he admits his 3,000 figure is not scientific but is a "reliable estimate." "We arrived at this figure by looking at staff turnover and extrapolating it on a countrywide basis." Many are not on record as emigrating, for example, Zimbabweans who simply cross the border or young people who go abroad on vacation and stay. Mr Westcott says 20 percent of those leaving are professionals or managers, 20 percent are skilled workers, and 20 percent are children.

Security Firms Boom

As a result of the unrest, the business for security firms is booming and there is also an increased demand for applications for firearm licence, the paper reports. According to one arms dealer, the riots have generated an interest in all types of fire-

arms. Fu :hermore, "th demand for guard dogs 'glar alarms
fencing id the associ ed trappings of subur paranoia i
expectec o take off in e coming months."

ILA GA on Day of Vow

Durban *LANGA* in Z lu on 16-18 Decembe an Englis
editorial questions the need for South Africa who are no
Afrikane s to observe I December as "The Day the Vow." I
begins: " he battle of b od river was fought mor an 140 year
ago. it v is won by th Voortrekkers after th had made
promise God that if he gave them victory over t nightly Zul
warriors he day would orever be solemnly obse l." It contin
ues: "Th commemora ion of the Day of the w may be
special s nificance to t ie Afrikaner tribe, but oes not hea
wounds i flicted on the Zulu nation, especially en one take
into acco nt the type of language used by the A aners." The
editorial concludes by observing that the Zul arriors were
defendin their property rights against the Afrika s: "They die
not cross the seas to dis ossess the Afrikaner tri of their lan
and its w alth. If Decen ber 16 if of particular sig icance to the
Afrikane tribe, why s ould it be necessary f other racia
groups, p rticularly the oppressed black masses, observe it as
a Day of he Vow? A vc w to whom and why?"

ZAMBIA

Agreement on Visits Signed With Soviet Un n

MB231002 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Zambia and the Soviet Union have signec n agreement
for exchange of visits at party level for the period 1 85-1987. The
chairman of the Legal and Political Committee the Central
Committee, Daniel Lisulo, signed on behalf of NIP [United
National Independence Party] while the Soviet nbassador to
Zambia, Veniamin Likhachev, signed for the CP U. In a brief
statement at the signing ceremony in his offi , Mr Lisulo
described the agreement as another mileston in relations
between Zambia and the Soviet Union. He sai Zambia had
great respect for the Soviet leadership and h ed relations
between the two countries would continue growing rom strength
to strength.

The Soviet ambassador said the Soviet Union adn ed Zambia's
efforts to gain economic independence and t support the
anticolonial struggle.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Reveals Rural Development Plans

MB230955 Harare Domestic Servie in English 0 00 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The first secretary and president of ZANU PF, Comrade
Robert Mugabe, has announced government plan to (?enlarge)
postal offices, recreation centers, and factories at rowth points
in rural areas.

Addressing an election victory celebration in the lakonde East

constituency yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said this will be done by the party through the government. He told those who had to come to the celebrations, that the move will create employment for rural people and help check the movement of rural people into urban areas.

Comrade Mugabe said the central committee of the ruling party has been meeting to review progress made during the past 12 months. The committee also discussed the 5-year development plan due to start early next year. Under the plan, the main effort will be put into the building of dams for irrigation in rural areas. Comrade Mugabe also spoke of the shortage of land in the (Mazhumba) area. He said the area will be included in next year's national development program on resettlement of volunteers on new land. He noted that the existing communal area will have better houses, electricity, cultivation, and grazing schemes with [word indistinct].

On education, Comrade Mugabe said he is aware of the acute shortage of secondary schools for girls in the area. He revealed that negotiations were going on with the Ministry of Education to open a girls' secondary school at (Kikama). He said the secondary school will share facilities and teachers from Kutama boys' high school. The prime minister also revealed plans to turn (Marani) secondary school into a coeducational boarding school.